IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,050.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	16500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	RETUR. "B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 495	627 or 528	891 or 742-8	940-8 or 792
" LONDON				

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
Trafford Hall"	5321	.....	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore"	6875	.....	11 Sept.	26 "	.....
City of Poona	7467	20 Sept.	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta"	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London	9090	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares	6975	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York"	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall"	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st cla s Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and O Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and O Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	3,185	Friday 5th Sept.	1 6 a.m.	direct.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 11th Sept.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,165 tons, on Thursday 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Patiala," 2,928 tons, on Thursday the 11th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413 Thursday	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 "	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419 "	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 "	16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara," 5,192 tons, on or about 4th September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th September, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Jan. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cilianak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giatovich	30th May.
Persia	5845	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back		" 750
" London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back		" 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	..	525
" London via Trieste	..	" 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back		" 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back		" 675
" London via Trieste	..	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5395	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisuma
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchaang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liuyaang	Tilling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 125.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case, and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or moisture affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 20.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

				Rs. As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)			per bottle..	1 4
Do.	in original tins of 10 Kilos	.. .. ..	per tin...	12 0
Do.	do. 5 "	.. .. ..	" ..	6 8
Do.	do. 2 "	.. .. ..	" ..	2 8
Do.	do. 1 "	.. .. ..	" ..	1 0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 2 per bottle.				
In half litre bottles..	.. ..		..	1 12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..	.. ..		..	2 12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	.. ..		..	1 8

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch....Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch....As. 14 per "
"If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Re. 1 per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "PERSIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 5.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY FAIR will be held by the Daughters of the Cross from the 7th to 21st September next, and a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of HIS GRACE The ARCHBISHOP of BOMBAY, will be given by the Pupils of the Convent, on September 19th and 20th.

The proceeds of the Fair and Concert will be devoted to the Building Fund of the New School.

Tickets for the entertainment costing Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, can be had at the CONVENT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. MAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Indian Agents £7
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. R. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 26, Marine Lines Bombay

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR,
at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 P. M.
Great Detective-Story,
"THE MAZE OF MYSTERY."
A film in Three Parts of sustained interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.

WIFFLES' PIGTAIL
and what a Pigtail !

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
More interesting than ever.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT
V.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
ON THURSDAY, Sept. 4, ON THE OVAL
KICK OFF 5-45 P.M.
Admission to reserved enclosure Rupee one.
Limited number of chairs. Ladies free

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

The renowned Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES, BAZAARS, etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
35-36 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT!
A THRILLING AND REALISTIC WAR DRAMA.
THE MASSACRE
A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.
MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.
RIVAL TO SATAN.
A BEAUTIFUL PATHECOLOR PRODUCTION.
POLIDOR THINKS HIMSELF INVISIBLE | MYSTERIOUS BARRELS.
2 RARE BITS OF FUN.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30, and 10
SATURDAY and SUNDAY—11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY—5-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID-PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates,
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Bania Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET.—Newly oil painted corner COMPARTMENTS, in D J. Buildings, Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN:—1913 Model Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, TORPEDO BODY TOURING CAR, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps. Speedometer, Wind Screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500 Trial given on application to A. A. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES :—

1. HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN, Pay 110-160 according to qualifications.

Applicants must have had not less than 7 years' training in a mechanical drawing office.

2. 2nd CLERK. Pay 69 to 92, according to qualifications.

3. 3rd ACCOUNT CLERK. Pay 60.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, to Govt. P. W. D., Bombay.

WANTED first class Native MOTOR and MOTORCYCLE FITTERS and REPAIRERS. Only men thoroughly well versed in Motorcycle work need apply, no others required. Good pay and good prospects to the right men. Expenses paid to Madras to selected applicants. Apply H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED in Southern India First class SALESMAN and SHOW CASE DRESSER in a Motor Car, Motorcycle and Cycle Show-rooms. Steady employment and good pay offered. Expenses paid to destination. Apply, H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, screens, writing table, book stands, suits of sofas and chairs, 1 cottage piano by Squire and Sons, London, phonograph, iron safes, etc.

At 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By order of the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mrs. Lilly Johnston, consisting of napkins, towels, table cloths, bedsheets, dresses, sleeping suits, petti-coats, drawers, chemises, blouses, skirts, rugs, bed quilts, shoes, books, boxes, tin trunk, spoons and forks, knives, silver powder box, silver back brush, etc.

At 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Walter Dunn, an Insolvent :—

1 Clement Bayard Motor car with 4 seats, 2 cylinders recently overhauled No. 491.

Cash will be required for the above car.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1913.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
Single Copy	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
Single Copy	Two Annas.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3176 tons Captain J Cultzan arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambeque etc with a general cargo and 174 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Dalmony, 2503 tons Captain E Gordon arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 3999 tons Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerei, 2643 tons Captain G Gollovich sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Port Said, 2835 tons Captain G B Malle sailed yesterday for Genoa etc with a general cargo and 11 cabins and 10 deck pasengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A D Burbridge will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons Captain F R Coinmack will sail to day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

ESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pallomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Fiams...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 3.

Baron Dalmony...2503 Gordon... .....
Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie....W and A G Co
Burrie .....1613 Fisher .. ..Arab ers Ld
Colaba.....3899 Robertson ..M M and Co
Island .....1604 Hughes... .. T M & Co
Inverkip.....2306 Gibson.....T M and Co
Indo-Maru ...3972 Momeiya .....Kobe.....
O S Kaisha
Khaser.....2410 Hannah.....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Kanzler.....1865 Schepp...A Strandes & Co
Konig.....3176 Cultz .....O S and Co
Maimas .....1679 Zeanaro ..T M and Co
Montebello ...2770 Gill ..Hall & Finlay and Co
Mutta.....2935 Corey .....M M and Co
Nurani.....2470 Atkin .....T M and Co
Persia .....3719 Nardo..... ..A L S N Co
Saxed .....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said.....
Arab ners Ld
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Weale and Co
Hoseinee... 634 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A K rkies					J F ont Co
B City of Glasgow	4185	Wilson	K'chi	5-9	...K Nixon and Co
C&R Chindwara	3107	Brocq	Calcutta	5-9	M M and Co
D E Surgoja	3348	Scott	Java		M M and Co
F Strathearn	2345	Braddon	Holl	6-9	...K N & Co
G Barjora	1908	Commack	Persian Gulf		M M and Co
H Brin Khuro	2460	Procter	Dunkirk	5-9	...K N & Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Murazzuni	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha
M China	4180	Tocque	China	10-9	P & O Co
N Umvalosi	1855	Miller	Middlesbrough		W and A G and Co
O Redoric ge	2444	Vessey	Genoa	6-9	W and A G and Co
P Uhenfels	3553	Olbronn	W & A G and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula ..3423 Oliver...Java...Karachi 10-9 ... M M and Co
2 Massilia .....3259 Thomson...L'pool...4-9 .. W and A G and Co
4 Palamcotta...2207 Elton ... Durban ... M M and Co
6 Chanda... . 3360 Cunningham ..A'werp... 4-9 ..M M & Co
7 Rysbergen..... ..... Burgen... MM& Co
8 Banca...3734 Garwood...Port Said 2-9 .. P and O Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2830 Koehlers ...Hamburg.... 12-9 ..W and A G Co
10&11 Delta ..4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9... P and O S N Co
12&13 Arabia .....4098 Palmer... London . 6-9 P and O Co
14 Lhasa ...950 Penny ...5-9 ..M M and Co
15 Crassalels... ..3383 Sacken . Antwerp 5 9 W & A G & Co
16 Capri .....4200 Partunato ...Genoa ..8-9 M Italiana

H W P D

Mahanadi.....549 Ahmed ..... Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Eban .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra.....765 Burbridge ...Busreh ...4-9 M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
3	Baron Dalmeny	Gordon ...	Calcutta, A 21
	Colaba	Robertson...	London
	Konig	Cultzan ..	Mozambique, A. 14

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders	From
3	Maria Valerie	Gallovich ...	Trieste.
	Port Said ...	Meadle	Genoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Barjora, Commack for Busreh &c.
" Dumra, Burbridge for Busreh &c.

The steamer Konig, began to load yesterday for Durban &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Gablonz," left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—4,050 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4,280 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkburn s—6,000 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros. Redbridge s—550 bales cotton, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Some time ago the directors of the Great Western Railway Company decided to construct new restaurant cars embodying features to meet certain special requirements. The first of the cars has recently been completed and is now being run on the London and Birmingham two hours express service.

EVELYN THAW BANKRUPT.

HUSBAND'S FAMILY REFUSE TO SUPPORT HER.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who was greeted at the pier, when she arrived from London on the Olympic, with a summons calling upon her to show cause why she was not in contempt of court for leaving America during the progress of a suit brought against her by the Gorham Company, has now filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

According to the petition, she has liabilities of $ 8,054, with assets totalling $ 250, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel, which, of course, is exempt.

Her twelve creditors include a storage company, $ 64, secured by household goods in storage ; the Gorham Company, $ 2,560 ; two milliners, who have obtained judgments for $ 3,864 and $ 253 respectively ; a tailor, $ 117 ; claims of $ 190 and $ 300 for rent ; another of dols 410 for diamonds, and a telephone company for $ 14.

Mr. Reilly, her attorney, in a summary of the more recent financial history of Mrs. Thaw, or Evelyn Nesbit, as he now prefers to be known, said : "Harry K. Thaw's mother, Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, entered into a contract with Evelyn in 1908, under the terms of which she agreed to pay Evelyn $ 15,000 cash in hand at the time of the signing of papers in an annulment suit from her husband. The contract further provided that the elder Mrs. Thaw and Harry Thaw, together with such other members of the family as should come in, should form a trust fund and pay Evelyn $ 12,000 a year for life, payable monthly through a trustee to be named.

"Soon after the execution of this contract she received three cheques for $ 5,000 each, which force of circumstances compelled her to assign, for she could not get them cashed. It is asserted that payment on two of these cheques was stopped.

"The third $ 5,000 cheque was drawn on the Bank of New York, but the bank refused payment for the reason that it was not properly endorsed. The cheque is now in litigation.

"Not only was Evelyn forced to sell these cheques for what she could get for them," Mr. Reilly continued, "but the elder Mrs. Thaw backed out of her contract to pay her $ 12,000 a year soon thereafter and in consequence Evelyn discontinued her annulment suit. You may say that the compelling reason for her going on the stage now is the fact that she is forced to earn a living for herself and her child since her husband has absolutely refused and failed to contribute a penny toward her support since June, 1912.

"She was practically penniless when she sailed for London last May having been dispossessed from her apartment at that time. And when she succeeded on obtaining a contract to appear in London she was forced to borrow money from her manager to buy her necessary stage and other clothes.

"About six months ago I went up to Matteawan and pleaded with Thaw on her behalf, but he refused to make her an allowance.

"'Do you want to drive your wife on the street ?' I asked him.

"'I don't care. I don't give a—what she does !' was his reply."

ACTORS AND REHEARSALS

There has been much criticism lately of the custom of not paying actors for rehearsals. It is quite justified and also very seasonable, now that rehearsals for autumn productions are beginning in London, writes a correspondent. I once rehearsed in London, twice and three times a day for six weeks. The play was a failure, running for but three weeks. I got three weeks' salary for nine weeks' work—the especially absurd part, from the point of view of Adam Smith, being that I got nothing for six weeks' very hard work and something for doing next to nothing for three weeks. For a long American tour with which I was connected we commenced "business" by rehearsing every day for six weeks in London. Then when we got to Chicago, where we opened, we rehearsed hard day and night for another three weeks. For the first week of rehearsals of a new piece everything is pretty uncomfortable and at sixes and sevens. The actors and actresses read their parts and often "fool about" a bit, unless the producer happens to be strict. They all just try to get the "hang" of the play and the principal "positions." It is rather entertaining sometimes to see popular favourites who are supposed to have high talents making a hash of an author's meaning, until the thing is explained to them almost as if they were children. It sometimes makes one think that Mc'Birrell was right when he suggested that brains were not one of the principal requirements of even great actors.

When the stage manager gives the order "No books" (continues our correspondent) the members of a company rehearsing seem to give a sudden jump and to realise that genuine business has begun. There is a hurry and scurry to get word-perfect. Sir H. Tree used to be fond of going out into the country and roaming about alone, where he could shout and declaim his lives to his heart's content. A favourite method is to write out your part again and again. Another and very successful method is for actors to "hear" one another their parts. It is rather extraordinary to notice how things nearly always appear to go wrong a few days before the first night, after they have perhaps been going beautifully for day. And something always goes wrong at a dress rehearsal. At any rate it ought to, for there is a strong stage tradition that a good dress rehearsal means a bad first night. Another stage tradition, always followed when I was on the stage, is that it is horribly unlucky to speak the "tag" (the last line of a play) at rehearsal. I remember seeing the dress rehearsal of "Money" when Sir John Hare did it at the Garrick. Sir Squire Bancroft was rehearsing the play jointly with Sir John Hare, and he was horrified—quite seriously—when the artist who had to speak the last line began to speak it.

The coasting steamer Black Rock and the steamer Balneil II. collided near the Mersey Bar lightship at night in ail week. The former vessel sank. The second mate, named Mullin, and James Long, a fireman, are missing. Eight others of the crew and three passengers were resumed.

The death has occurred at Portsmouth of Lieutenant William Thomas Willis, R. N., aged seventy six who fought in the Crimea and had medals for Sebastopol and the Ashanti War.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

DEPRESSION NEAR MT. ABU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The depression, which was yesterday near Hoshangabad, is now near Mount Abu, and it has given moderate rain to the south of its path. It will probably continue to move towards Sind. The disturbance in the Bay yesterday has crossed the coast near Calcutta and is shown this morning as a feeble depression over Deltaic Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India; fairly genenal in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputanar Burma, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, east Gujarat, west Central Provinces the west coast north Bombay Deccan and local in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Mysore, and the north Madras coast.

The Principal amounts are:—Diamond Island three inches; Kyaukpyu, Minbu, Bhamo, Cox's Bazar and Burdwan, one; Barisal and Sangor Island one and a half; Hazaribagh, Sirsa and Mount Abu, two; Kotah, three-quarters; ; Bikaner, a quarter; Surat one and a half; Ahmedabad, four; Neemuch and Khanwa, two; Bombay one; Malegaon and Mercara three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in south Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind.

AT SEA.

The steamer Baron Dalmemy, Captain E. Gordon, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports that she experienced strong south-west wind and sea in Bay of Bengal moderate to strong wind on Malabar coast, with heavy rain.

A Meteorological Department telegram dated 12, 18 yesterday says : "Depression apprcaching Sind from eas may give high winds on Sind and Kathiawar costs during the next day or two."

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.
Previously rezistered	77·17	74·3
Wednesday, 3rd Sept.	·41	0·28
Total	77 58	74·31

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. September 2.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·25	61 97	45·63	47·40

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 3rd September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
00 ·95	75 87

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Pushire 2nd ...	93·6	77·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	94·3	81·3	...	0.00
Muskat 2nd ...	99·3	82·1	...	
Multan ...	95·3	78.5	...	10·23
Rawalpindi ...	88·9	65·6	0·13	22·90
Lahore ...	94·4	77·7	...	17·7
Sirsa ...	96·3	74.5	1·94	17·72
Ambala ...	95·4	75·2	...	28 21
Delhi ...	94.5	79·8	...	13·6
Agra ...	100·0	82.5	...	6· 9
Mainpuri ...	99·2	?	...	10·37
Jhansi ...	96.1	77·5	...	8 78
Cawnpore ...	92·6	79 0	...	16·10
Allahabad ...	95·6	78·0	...	19·66
Jacobabad ...	100·6	80·8	...	2·81
Karachi ...	83.5	75·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	85·6	77·7	0·43	10·64
Jaipur ...	94·2	78.1	...	12·12
Kotah ...	96·6	77·6	0·74	15·30
Bhuj ...	89·0	76·0	...	32 63
Dwarka ...	83·8	76·7	...	15·76
Verawal ...	86·6	79·8	...	24·39
Rajkot ...	87·6	74.8	0·13	26·33
Bhavnagar Para.	81·0	75·8	2·02	34·06
Surat ...	78 9	75·6	1.64	35·4
Ahmedabad ...	85·6	75 2	3·93	32 22
Ocesa ...	90·3	76 4	0.98	33·.6
Neemuch ...	86·4	72 5	1·79	23·81
Indore ...	84·1	71·1	0·10	35 84
Jubbulpore ...	85·8	73·3	0 03	30·26
Gaugor ...	85·8	72·6	0·03	31·92
Hoshangabad ...	86·1	73·4	0·47	35·96
Khandwa ...	82·2	72·1	2.10	38·15
Akola ...	73 2	71 0	0·19	25·14
Amraoti ...	77 3	70 3	0·19	32·57
Nagpur ...	79·1	70·8	0·06	42·37
Chanda ...	85·0	73·5	0·01	48·82
Raipur ...	84 7	75·6	...	33 71
BOMBAY ...	80·2	76 0	0 93	64 44
Ratnagiri ...	80·3	73·9	0·27	65·21
Mormugao ...	82·0	74·7	0·08	78 51
Karwar ...	81·7	75·0	0·03	81·6
Malegaon ...	75·9	71·1	0·77	12·89
Ahmednagar ...	78 6	69·0	...	18 34
Poona ...	77 0	70·3	0 11	21·73
Sholapur ...	87·3	71·1	...	10 69
Bijapur ...	85·2	70·3	...	8·95
Belgaum ...	74·8	65·5	0 07	31·08
Aurangabad ...	76·4	68 5	0·09	18·68
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	83 4	71·2	...	14·66
Hyderabad ...	87·3	71·2	...	12·95
Mangalore ...	88·3	72·8	0·68	79·11
Calicut ...	81·8	74·6	0·28	66·76
Cochin ...	84·7	73 7	0·05	64·65
Colombo ...	80·5	77·5	...	12·65
Masulipatam ...	93·8	77 2	0·45	7·76
Bellary ...	95·0	70 3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	100·5	73·0	...	5 42
Madras ...	101·0	80 0	...	3·96
Bangalore ...	86·3	64·3	...	9·61
Coimbatore ...	89·9	79·3	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ...	93·1	77 3	...	1·48
Negapatam ...	97 2	77 7	...	6·74

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·41 (77-52) ; G T H=0·28 (74·3) ; St G H=0·52 (75·25) ; C P=0·96 (64·44).

CASTLE ROCK.

Temperatures.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
77	68	0·45	184 25

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·13" and Sirsa 1·94". Skies are clear in the south-west—and the extreme north, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Bikaner has had 0·32", Ajmer 0·43" and Kotah 0.14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0·12" Bhavnagar Para 2·02" Surat 1·62" Ahmedabad 3·23" Neemuch 1·79" and Indore 0·12" 0·10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the western half of the division ; Hoshangabad has had 0·47" Khandwa 2·10" and Akola and Amraoti 0·19" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature continues in defect in Berar and at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan : Bombay has had 0·93" and Ratnagiri 0·27." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. —Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·77" and Poona 0·11." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of law pressure has moved westwards and is better defined to-day; its centre lies a little to the east of Ahmedabad. Rainfall has been nearly general Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar, West Central India, Rajputana and the north Konkan. With the westward advance of the depression, precipitation has become insignificant in Hyderabad and decreased in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Outside of the area affected by the depression rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast and nearly general in Malabar. The depression may move further in a nearly westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar; fairly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in West Central India; some showers in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan and possibly in lower Sind.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 3rd September, 1913, was 29·888 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the An roid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	4	m 1 25	29 3
		1 ›1 a	28 10
Fri	5	m 2 12	28 7
		2 10 a	27 9
Sat	6	m 3 2	27 8
		2 51 a	26 6
Sun	7	m 4 0	26 7
		3 40 a	25 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	September	h. m.	ft. in
Thu	4	m 7 10	16 4
		7 39 a	14 10
Fri	5	m 7 55	17 7
		8 21 a	15 3
Sat	6	m 8 44	19 1
		9 6 a	16 2
Sun	7	m 9 46	20 6
		10 2 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Thursday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 51m.
5 (Friday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 51m.
6 (Saturday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 49m.
7 (Sunday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sepr. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·9m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 15th, 1 h. 16·9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0·0m. p.m.

It is not generally known (says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Sittingbourne correspondent) that in all his experiments with his secretly built new biplane Lieutenant Dunne throughout his work at Eastchurch had the active co-operation of his sister, who is as enthusiastic and skillful at mechanics as the inventor himself.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following contributions towards the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital are officially published :—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,35,562-12-3; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 73; The amount subscribed by the Parsee Share-brokers, Rs. 52-8; Mr. Erucbshaw D. Harver, Rs. 51; from Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, being the amount subscribed in memory of his sister, Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Kaikhusroo Muncherji Colah and daughter of the late Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, who died on Roj 3, Maha Farvardin Kadmi 1282, 15th August 1912, by her relatives Rs. 50; From the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 28-13-3; From Miss Homai Muncherji Vachha, through Mr. Kharshed F. Nariman, being the amount of compensation allowed to her in a certain Police Court case, Rs. 25; From Bai Bachoobai, in pious memory of her dear late grand mother Bai Bhikhaiji, Rs. 25; From a near female relative, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of her late brother Mr. Framji bomanji Cama, on 25th August 1913, Roj 13, Tesier Tir, Maha 1 Farvardin Kadmi 1283, Rs. 25; From Bai Ruttonbai Shapurji Dhabhar, in appreciation of the treatment received by her as a patient in the Medical Ward of the Hospital, Rs. 15; Amount subscribed by his office colleagues, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr. Kaikobad Muncherji Mistry, Rs. 10; Amount subscribed out of the estate of the wife of the late Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Divecha by her executors in pious memory of her husband, From Mr. Burjorji Cawasji Vesugara, in pious memory of his late wife Bai Bachoobai, From Bai Avabai Edulji Oakaji in sacred memory of her late dear mother Bai Maneckbai Piroshaw Unwala, Roj 17, Sharosh Izad, Maha 11, Behman Amsaspand, in pious memory of the late Mr. Maneckshaw Tehemulji Madon and the late Bai Shirinbhai Munchershaw Madon, 3rd August 1913. From Bai Navajbai Nowroji Dumasia in pious memory of her late mother Bai Rattanbai (Roj Asheshwang Maha Behman), in pious memory of the late Mr. Pestonji, Nowroji Banaji each Rs. 10 : From a distressed mother in pious memory of the 1st monthly ceremony of her dear late son Mr. Shavak Patel (Dastoor) 2nd July 1913, Rs. 7 ; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta in pious memory of the dear departed Roj Khorshed, Maha Deh ; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta, in sacred memory of her dear late mother Bai Maneckbai Bomanji D. Khambatta, Roj Sharivar, Maha Behman ; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta, in pious memory of her dear late father Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Khambatta (Roj Ava, Maha Behman) ; From a Zoroastrian lady on the anniversary of her grand mother's death; From a Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of the late Mr. Munchershaw Tehemuji Madan and the late Bai Shirinbai Munchershaw Madon; In pious memory of the late Bai Ratanbai Jamsetji Madon. From a Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of her dear late relative, who died on Roj 11, Maha 1, Kadmi, each Rs. 5; From a relative in pious memory of the 6th monthly ceremony of the late Mr Jamsetji Darabshah Nariman Roj Gosh, Maha Behman Amesaspand, Rs. 2. Total Rs. 23, 36,032—8—6.

MUSICAL AND ELOCUTIONARY RECITAL.

FORTHCOMING TREAT FOR BOMBAY AUDIENCES.

Mr. Howard Edie, who, as an actor, has appeared as leading man, with Seymoor Hicks in his dramatic sketches, will, in conjunction with Mr. Frank St. Ledger, present a musical and elocutionary recital towards the end of this month.

Mr. St. Ledger who was born in Madras, has studied the pianoforte with Signor Caelo Alfanesi, a teacher who has long been famous. Mr. St. Ledger's first public appearance was made in Madras at the age of five. While at the Royal Academy of Music he earned for himself many laurels, and is the holder of the Macfarren Gold Medal. In 1911 the standard referring to his performance at a recital in the Aeolian Hall said that he was a pianist of great promise, and that his career would be closely watched. Since then his achievements have been many, he has appeared in most of the provincial towns in England, and also the Queen's Hall, Bechstein Hall and Steinway Hall, with great success.

Mr. Howard Edie was considered by the Australian and the South African Press as one of the finest exponents of the English language they had ever heard. Mr. Edie has supported as a leading man or in leading parts not only Mr. Seymoor Hicks but Tittell Brune the famous young tragedienne who is now making a stir in London.

DELHI FLOUR MILLS CO.

The annual meeting of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. was held in Bombay on Tuesday, when it was reported that the outturn for the year ended on June 30 had been 2,46,339 Mds., against 2,75,095 Mds., for last year, or a decrease of 28,756 Maunds. This was chiefly due to the Atta Contracts for the Durbar in 1911-12 as well as for the falling off in demand both in flour and Atta in May and June. The average price of wheat for the year was Rs. 3-4-11 per maund against the average price in the previous year of Rs. 3-1-10 or a difference of Rs. 0-3-1 per maund more. Owing to the high price of coal and labour and also the keen competition of the many flour mills in Delhi and surrounding districts, the working of the mills had not resulted in a large profit. The profit and loss account showed a Credit balance of Rs. 10,927-10-4 which the directors recommend to carry forward to the next year's account.

Mr. G. F. Chalk was re-elected a director.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The membership of the League throughout India has during the past two or three weeks increased by about 1,000 or more members; the Bombay Branch has since the beginning of this month increased by about 60 members.

The Right Reverend Dr. Lefroy the Metropolitan in India and His Grace the Archbishop of Simla, have both joined the League as Life Members and subscribed themselves Patrons of the League.

Mr. Asquith has consented to unveil the statue of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which is being erected at Stirling. The ceremony will take place in the course of the autumn, when the Primier will be on holiday in the North of Scotland. The statue was subscribed for by Liberals in all parts of Scotland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

STONE—INGLIS—On the 23th August, at Christ Church, Trivandrum, by the Rev. W. Light, Arthur Percival Stone, third son of Frank Stone, Esq., of Carlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, to Helen May, elder daughter of the late Hugh Inglis, of Kings Mills, Inverness, and of Mrs. Owen Barrow, Travancore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.
Poona Open Polo Tournament.
Gujarati Hindu Shri Mandal, Annual General Meeting and Celebration of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 89th birthday, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhrst road, 4 p.m.
Alliance Francaise : 14th meeting. Musical Entertainment, 6-15 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A man, who lives in ease and sloth, is far away from success and happiness in life.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward mails of the 22nd inst., left Aden, at noon, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

LAW STUDENTS' UNION.—A social gathering of the Bombay Law Students' Union will be held on Saturday evening next at the Government Law School. Mr. Justice Beaman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Saychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Palamcotah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Friday the 5th September 1913 instead of on the 4th inst. as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ANTI-MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

PRIZE SCHEME.

Mr. T. Hara, Bombay, Agent of the Toa Boyeki Shokai, has issued a circular which reads as follows :—

Science has proved that Malarial Fever has its origin in malarial parasites which are borne and communicated to human beings by a species of Mosquitoes known as the "Anopheles." The fever though not fatal is like a slow poison undermining the physique of its victims. The destruction of malarial and other mosquitoes is, therefore, of paramount importance, for it ensures protection against the Malarial fever.

With a view to teach the public how to combat successfully with this scourge, we have arranged for an anti-mosquito campaign.

The campaign will begin on the 10th September, and will last till the 24th September, 1913.

Messrs. Toa Boyeki Shokai offer 53 prizes as given below to those who succeed in killing the greatest number of mosquitoes.

Those desirous of taking part in the campaign, and competing for one of the prizes, are requested to apply to Mr. T. Hara, No. 5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, who will be glad to supply them, free of charge, with a sheet of paper ruled and gummed specially for the purpose, on the receipt of an half anna postage stamp to cover postage. If five persons or more —not belonging to the same family—apply together for sheets, no postage will be charged provided they are to be sent to one address. The mosquitoes killed must be stuck on the sheet supplied by Mr. Hara, which will be accompanied by a small printed form to be filled by the competitor, with his name, address, number of mosquitoes killed, and submitted to a Justice of the Peace, a Medical man, or Municipal or District Health Officer, who will certify to the number of mosquitoes shown on the sheet as killed

A Committee of influential gentlemen has been appointed, who, after carefully examining all the forms, will select the 53, showing the greatest number of mosquitoes killed.

The Prizes are:—First, 1 prize of Rs. 50 ; of second, 2 prizes, Rs. 20 each; third, 10 prizes of Rs. 10 each ; fourth, 40 prizes of Rs. 5 each ; fifth, 150 prizes, of

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 2. Bombay, Sept. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 7-16	1-16	
3 do. Stocks	89 3-4	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	90 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 7-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 5-8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin	20·43 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 11-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight	4	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) Rs. 3 29 32 Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady, fair demand.
Futures Firm.
Manchester Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 2,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·06+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·75 +05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·79 +17	6·75 +16	6·9 +15
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·69 +15	6·69 +15	6·70 +15
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**
6·71 +15	6·71 +15	6·72 +15	6·70 +15

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·53 Jan. 12·34.
New York official noon call Oct. 12·57 Jan. 12·38.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·45 Jan. unquoted.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...34,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year	...5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...27,000
„ Exports to Continent	...75,000
„ Spot Cotton	13,00+33

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·94+67
Futures—Month of Jan. New position.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...12 7-16 +1-32
Futures month of Oct. ...12·85+6
Futures month of Jan. ...new position.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 3-4
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 7-8
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 3-4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6
Good Broach	d 6
F. G. Broach	d 6 5-32
Fine Broach	d 6 5-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 5-8
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 3-4

BUREAU REPORT.
Washington, Sept. 2.
The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop, states that the average condition of the crop is 68·2 per cent.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...37 unchanged
Do. Months Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT
Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ... Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore ...48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ...Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...49 5-8
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 47 4 1-2—4 1-2
Do. Months— Sept.-Oct.
London—Done—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...45 3-8—5-8
Do do— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers —Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market .. £7-1-3 +3d. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4

CUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 7 1 2—1-2
Sept.—Value—Steady.

METLS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 71 5-8+1-4
Copper Brazers ... £ 86+1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d.

ARRIVALS—
"Reybels."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Gunnie bags) 12 7 1-2+1-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 5 3-4+1-2
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 2 3-4+1 2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2 Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet and easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3rd Sept. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
22 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	14,05,440	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	67 500	do	do
9 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	6,24,000	do	Chartered Bank
9 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	3,97,500	do	Sglt P&O
1 Box Gold Bullion and Sovns	1,65,000	do	do
1 Box Gold Bullion	37 500	do	Int'ional Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion and Sovns	1,12,500	do	Hongkong Bank
	75,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	78,562
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	58	70,354

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
GRUNING & Co:—"Bureau Report 68·2. Crop estimates are being reduced. Expect the tendency to be upwards and would prefer operating on the bull side."
HORNBY HEMELRRK:—"Bureau about as expected, but market advanced on very much deterioration since compilation."
WELD & Co:—Liverpool:—"Market very steady at the opening on further short covering with very little hedge selling. Shortly afterwards market declined sharply on reports of good rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Our New York friends confirm that rains have fallen at three places in Texas and nine places in Western Oklahoma. "Our Liverpool friends wire:—"Consider Bureau Report very bullish. It indicates a crop considerably below consumption demand. We think Lancashire, American and Continental spinners are short. We have a favourable opinion of the market eventually and advise buying on all breaks."
A STERN & Co:—"Bureau Report is bullish but is about expectation. Think effect of the Report has been discounted by recent advance. Market advancing to-day on straddle buying. Think shorts have mostly covered, although speculators operating may drive prices higher temporarily. Unless trade becomes more active we think present prices high enough even if the market should go temporarily higher. Would rather sell than buy."
The condition of 68·2 per cent. given in the Bureau Report is lower than any private estimate received, though now said to be what was expected. The Report is undoubtedly bullish, but this cannot account for the rise of 67 points in New York, a portion of which must be due to the further deterioration which has taken place since the Bureau Report was compiled. By favour of Messrs. Breul and Co. we publish below a table of the condition of the crop in the individual States, showing the deterioration or improvement during August. Only two States, North and South Carolina, shows an improvement, and these of only 1 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. Texas shows a deterioration of 17 per cent. and Oklahoma 36 per cent. Other States showing a deterioration 10 per cent., or over, we Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri. Considering the excellent reports lately received of the crop in all States except Texas and Oklahoma, the condition of the individual States comes as a revelation, and shows the real bullishness of the Report. On an average condition of 68·2 for August, with a prospective deterioration of at least four per cent in September, it is very doubtful if a crop of therein and a half million bales can be grown on this season's acreage.
The local market opened firm the quotation for good Broach March being Rs. 307. Fully good Bengal January was quoted Rs. 253, and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 296. The market has been more or less closed owing to a holiday, and at Colaba this afternoon the market was entirely closed. To-morrow being another public holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi) the local market will remain closed.
Condition of Crop in individual States for the month of August, compared with the condition for the month of July.

State.	July Condition.	August Condition.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
N. Carolina	77	78	+1
South „	75	77	+2
Georgia	76	76	Unchgd
Florida	82	81	—1
Alabama	79	72	—7
Mississippi	77	69	—8
Louisiana	79	67	—12
Texas	81	64	—17
Arkansas	87	72	—15
Tennessee	90	80	—10
Oklahoma	81	45	—36
Missouri	86	72	—14
Virginia	84	83	—1
California	100	96	—4
Acreage	79·6	8·2	—11·4

Previous average conditions.

Year.	July	August
1912	76·5	74·8
1911	89·1	73·2
1910	75·5	72·1
1909	71·9	63·7

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday:—

Cotton	...	4,191	bales.
Wheat	...	46,068	cwts.
Linseed	...	23,999	„
Rapeseed	...	1,365	„
Gingellyseed	...	808	„
Poppyseed	...	143	„
Groundnuts	...	1,518	„
Castorseed	...	4635	„
Rice	...	19,016	„
Myrabollams	...	746	„
Cottonseed	...	22,207	„
Mowrasced	...	5,294	„
Gram	...	2,783	„
Joowar	...	3,475	„
Maize	...	nil	„
Barley	...	111	„

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for a public holiday.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	... 33,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 27,000
Exports to Continent	... 75,000
Spot Cotton at New York	... 13 00
Future Oct...	12·64
„ Jan....	12·79
Spot closing tone	—.....
Futures closing tone	... Firm

General Tone of Market Opened.—Firm and advanced on Bullish Government condition report, bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 12 7-16
Future Oct....	12·85
„ Jan....	12·91
Futures closing tone	... Firm

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Firm.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Firm.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export	... 500 „
Total Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports	... 2,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·80+5
Mid American at Liverpool	... 7·06+3

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,

Sept.-Oct.	6·79+17
Oct.-Nov.	6·75+16
Nov.-Dec.	6·69+15
Dec.-Jan.	6·69+15
Jan.-Feb.	6·69+15
Feb.-Mar.	6·70+15
Mar.-Apl.	6·71+15
April-May	6·71+15
May.-June	6·72+15

MANCHESTER, Sept. 2.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—Dearer in sympathy with cotton—Shirting Dhooties are firm.

BUREAU REPORT.
Washington, Sept. 2.
The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop, states the average condition of the crop is 68·2 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Sept.-Oct.—Ldn 47 4 1-2 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ....Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp ... 49 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp ... 46 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Sept.— £26 5-0
do ... Nov.-Dec.— £24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ... 66 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk 48 9 „
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ... 53 6 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ... 54 3 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, Sept.-Oct.—Hull .. £7-1-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close — .....

LONDON, Sept. 2.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Sept.-Oct.—London... 37 3 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Sept.-Oct.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Sept.-Oct.—London ... 37 3 „
Do. Choice white Delhi Sept.-Oct.—London .. Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Sep.-Oct.— 36 3 Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe ... 492 lbs. No sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 0 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...1,970,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ..... LONDON Sept. 2.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg Sept ... 9 5 1-4 „
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec. 9 2 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct.-Dec.— 12 3
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany. Mar. 2 5 1-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.— .....
C and F Bombay Sept.-Oct.—11 8
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Jany. Mar. 13 6 1-2 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Sept. 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) Value.
C. I. F., Calcutta ... Sept-Dec.... 11 „
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 3 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Sept.-Dec.... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar 11 4 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Sept.-Dec. 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta. ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Sept.-Dec. 12 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar. 12 4 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) bombay or Karachi... .....
Closing Tone of Market— Quiet and
Special Feature unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 2

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£71 12 6
„ Best English Selected. £74 10 0
„ Braziers £75 5 0
„ Tone of Market ... Firm
Hard Spelter £19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £199 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7 3-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 11 0 0
Silver, Spot 27 9-16
„ 2 months hence ... 27 11-16
„ Tone of Market— ... Steady
„ Special Feature ... .

LONDON, Sept. 2.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 9-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... .
Rentes 3 p. c. ... ...£ 89 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...£ 73 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ... ...£ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 77 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 63 7 8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Firm
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 29 32
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·23 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·43
New York (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86
Interest day to day loans 2 3-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 5 8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 7-8

LONDON, Sept. 2.

SHELLAC.

Shellac T N Spot... ...100 Sellers
Do. T N Spot Oct. dely .100 do
Do. T N Spot Dec. dely..102 6 do
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for T N Spot... Quiet,
Do. do T N Futures do
General Tone of Market—Generally quiet

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Firm
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·79	6·91
Oct.-Nov....	6·75	6·87
Nov.-Dec....	6·69	6·81
Dec-Jan....	6·69	6·81
Jan.-Feb....	6 69	6·81
Feb.-Mar....	6·70	6·82
Mar.-Apl	6·71	6·83
April-May...	6·71	6·83
May.-June..	6·72	6·84

Nearest Prices taken at 10-20 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1965
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	1a „	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	61
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	—	50	25	30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hoogkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	835
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1380
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	885
New Berar	500	500	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	920
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	745
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	270
Central India	500	500	70	2070
China	1000	1000	...	680
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1490
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	...	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	120
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	260
Crown	500	500	20	800
David	450	250	10	585
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	612½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	340
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	680
Hyderabad Bullough	500	500	15	400
Imperial Cotton	1000	1000	40	1200
Indian Mfg	500	500	...	110
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	...	480
James Greaves	1000	1000	60	1000
Jamshed Mfg	500	500	...	200
Jivraj Baloo	250	250	5	135
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	420
Khandesh	1000	1000	...	260
Khatow Makonjee	1000	619	25	850
Kohinoor	1000	1000	45	1390
Leopold	500	500	15	790
Lakshmi Cotton	...	...	...	...
Madras United	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madhauji Dharamsay	1000	1000	50	2175
Manockji Petit	500	500	65	1440
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	80	30 12½
Mysore Spinning	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Moon	30	34	...	...
New Great Eastern	1000	1000	...	100
New City of Bombay	200	200	6	235
Phoenix	500	500	35	1060
Presidency	100	100	6	162½
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Silk	1000	1000	50	727½
Sholapur	500	500	yr. 35	350
S Mahratha	1000	1000	125	4800
Standard Mills	250	250	15	57¼
Sun	500	500	25	1380
Swan	250	250	Nil	115
Swadesh	250	250	10	295
Textile	500	500	25	1580
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	20	1385
do P	500	500	Nil	470
Western India	1000	1000	Nil	670
			•25	624

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	124
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badhan Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Trans. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	220
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p c.	300
Joan Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	90
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	175
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	490
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	835d
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	83
Tata I. St. Co. P. Ld	80	80	...	162
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	173
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p. c.	215½
Treasureand Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	...
	500	5.0	yr. 30	497½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	-16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tanti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces	25	4		96
Gujrat Railway	100	4		119

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.
No change was reported in the share market to-day. Coal shares were easy, buyers holding offers, and there was little passing in other directions. Bhalgoras were at Rs. 20-8-0, Chusick at Rs. 16-12-0 and Rs. 17, Lakurka at Rs. 15-10-0, and Raneegunge at Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 21.
In jute, Alliance (ords) were from Rs. 134 to Rs. 134-5, S. L. Barnagore (ords) at Rs. 77, Kamarhatty at Rs. 125, and O. K. at Rs. 126.

Two small shrapnel magazines exploded in mail week in Rome. Three soldiers who were unloading shells were killed.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

EARLY NAVAL UNIFORMS.

The Trustees of Greenwich Hospital has recently acquired by bequest a set of six curious pictures by Dominic Serres of the earliest uniform for executive officers of the Royal Navy. That such prints had been published at some time in the eighteenth century was known to a few collectors, and search had been made for them for many years without success. Probably the set, which has now come into the possession of the Admiralty, is the only one remaining, for the value of these pictures as historical documents might not be recognised by anybody but a student of naval costume. The plates have an interest in America, as well as here, as they were issued during the war between this country and its colonies, and they show the dress which was worn by the officers who fought under Hawke, Boscawen, Saunders, Keppel, Byron, Rodney Hood, Parker, Hughes, and other great seacommanders whose exploits make many a glorious page in our naval annals. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that they have become national heirlooms.

NEW RULES FOR NAVAL AIRMEN.

The Admiralty have decided that officers and men of the naval air service are not to fly as passengers or pilots in other than Service aircraft without first obtaining their lordship's permission. This permission may be given in individual cases or in general terms for specific machines according to circumstances. Officers selected for the naval air service who are instructed to obtain their Royal Aero Club certificates at a private school, are to submit the name of the school they propose to go to for Admiralty's approval. Any officer possessing a private machine is not to fly in it unless he possesses a certificate from his commanding officer that the machine has been inspected by a flying officer and an engineer officer and has been certified as efficient. A certificate of this nature holds good for a month from the inspection after which a fresh certificate must be obtained.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 30th Aug. 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 30th Aug. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2555·69	1395700	32655967	33971667
A. O. C. Ry ...	125·88	4090	78243	82333
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	2100	55158	57258
Total...	2721·86	1287800	33473563	34852233
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 10th Aug 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1306217	31014017	32320234
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	37961	799824	837884
B.-Kotah

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA BEAT BOMBAY.

RETURN MATCH PLAYED YESTERDAY.

This full day return match was played yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and resulted in an easy win for the Mahomedans. In their first trial, Bombay beat the Islam team by a small margin, but yesterday the latter had their revenge in no uncertain manner.

For the home side, F. Stileman and Dobbei were absentees while the Islam eleven were without the services of Yusuf Beg.

The Bombay Gymkhana won the toss and sent in Hearson and Sanderson to commence their innings. Hearson was clean bowled when the score reached 14, and Phillips filled his place. With the score at 22, Sanderson was splendidly held by Aziz. Phillips and Coombs were now partnered, and the best stand of Bombay was made by these two players,—the score being raised to 70 before Coombs was clean bowled by Aziz. Watts who arrived late was next in, and after contributing 12, mostly by hard drives, had hard luck in being bowled by Aziz as he appeared set for a much bigger score (90-4-12). C. Stileman next came out but with the addition of a single lost his partner Phillips who also was bowled by A. Aziz. Phillips gave a chance off the first ball he received but otherwise his innings—one of many this season—was sterling and free from blemish. His place was taken by Colbeck and the score rose rapidly to 120 before Stileman in stepping out to a ball from Ali was smartly stumped by the wicket-keeper, (120-6-19). This was quite a good score for a slow wicket but the inevitable rot set in and the remaining 4 wickets fell rapidly for an addition of 12 runs. The innings thus closed at 4 o'clock for 132 runs. S. Aziz trundled extremely well for the Islam team, taking 4 wickets for 11 runs in 5·4 overs. He obtained all his wickets in the last two overs for no runs, the runs being obtained off his second and third overs.

ISLAM TEAM'S INNINGS.

The Mahomedans started their innings at 4-15. Sending in Ali and Aziz to the bowling of C. Stileman and Phillips. A boundary by Aziz and then Ali was bowled by Stileman. Patel joined Aziz and the score went up by leaps and bounds till at 85 Aziz was given out l-b-w to Coombs' bowling. Aziz hit vigorously all round the wicket and in his 41 were included 6 fours. Tumboowalla next flollowed but with an addition of 2 runs was bowled all over the wickets by a beauty from Coombs, who up to this stage was bowling very well. With the advent of Razack the home side's hopes were doomed as both players set about them, raising the score to 103 before a heavy shower of rain stopped the game for three quarters of an hour. On resumption of play the visitors had half an hour to wipe off the remaining runs but they did this in a little over 10 minutes, the match thus resulting in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 7 wickets. The Parsis, last Saturday, won by the same comfortable margin. Play went on until time was called when the score stood at 165 for 4 wickets—Razack having been run out in attempting a double run. For the winners, Aziz Patel and Razack played splendidly and hit exceedingly hard, especially to the off. The first named is fairly sure of his place in the team next week but there seems to be some hesitation as to which of the last two should be selected. On the form both displayed both should be included so long as the bowling is not greatly weakened thereby. Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F Hearson, b Tumboowalla	...	3
G C Phillips, b A Aziz	...	37
H Watts, b A Aziz ...	...	12
P M D Sanderson, c & b Aziz, b Tumboowalla	...	14
F E Coombs, b A Aziz	...	21
C G Stileman, st Ilfani, b Ali...		19
L G Colbeck, b S Aziz	...	18
C M Rennick, not out	...	7
F G Kennedy, b S Aziz	...	0
G G Keene, b S Aziz...	...	3
A M Clarke, b S Aziz...	...	0
Extras ...	...	3
Total ...	...	132

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C M Ali, c Stileman ...	....	0
S Aziz, l-b-w, b Coombs	...	41
S N Patel, run out, Watts	...	64
K A Tumboowalla, b Coombs	...	2
A Razack, not out ...	...	40
A Aziz, not out	...	5
Mahomood		
S G Tyabjee ...		
P B Irfani ...	Did not bat.	
T Mulajee. ...		
Nazier Hoosein.		
Extras	...	13
Total	...	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nazier Hoosein	4	1	11	...
Tumboowalla	8	2	19	2
M Mulajee ...	5	2	15	...
A Aziz ...	9	2	28	3
Mahamood ...	5	...	16	...
Ali ...	9	2	30	1
S Aziz ...	5.4	2	11	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C Stileman ...	5	1	17	1
Phillips ...	7	...	51	...
Rennick ...	10	2	24	...
Coombs ...	12	3	43	2
Watts ...	2	...	5	...
Colbeck ...	1	...	13	...

CRICKET LEAGUE RESULTS.

The following are results (to date) of the Bombay Cricket League Matches:—

Clubs.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. ...	8	7	1	6	+33
Government Telegraph C. C. ...	6	3	3	0	+ 9
Turner Morrison's C. C.	7	3		1	+ 9
H. M.'s Customs C. C...	4	2		0	+ 4
H. M.'s Mint C. C. ...	6	2	4	0	+ 2
Grindlay's C. C. ...	6	2	4	0	+ 2
Eastern Telegraph C. C.	5	1	3	1	— 1

—5 points for win, nil for drawn—2 for loss

The 50ft. schooner Spartan, owned by Mr. Edmund Randolph, has won the King's Cup in the cruise promoted by the New York Yatchting Club.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The heavy rains of Tuesday fortunately cleared away in time to allow the ground to be fit for the Mud Sports on Wednesday, but rain came on again at five and interfered seriously with both entries and audience.

In the absence of the management a start could not be made until ten to six, and the V. C. race was left out, there being neither sufficient competitors nor time.

FIRST EVENT.—Tent-Pegging with Swords.—Horses and Ponies. No marks will be given if the competitor does not gallop.

There were only four entries for this. Aylward got his peg at great pace, Wallace, and Brownrigg missing it. Gude took his peg but at moderate pace.

At the second attempt all four missed it, Gude having bad luck. As no results were given out it is surmised that Aylward won.

SECOND EVENT.—Ladies' Polo Ball Stakes.—Ladies will each nominate a partner and ride from a mark to the nearest of a line of four posts on which Polo Balls are placed. These balls will be taken off one by one and carried to a fence and thrown by the lady to her partner, who will be standing behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner must catch the ball before it touches the ground and place it in a basket. If a ball is not caught, the partner must take it to his lady who will throw it to him again. After the fourth ball has been thrown and caught and deposited in her partner's basket, the lady will ride the prescribed course. If a lady knocks a ball off a post, her partner must replace it and then return to his position.

There were only two entries, Mrs. W. H. Hughes and Miss Street. Mrs. Hughes managed two balls very well, but gave her partner, Aylward, some exercise over the others. She went round the course at very good pace. Miss Street's horse was troublesome and would not come up to the posts.

THIRD EVENT.—Individual Jumping. Horses and Ponies.

There were five entries for this event, there being four jumps—hurdle, wall, bar and hurdle.

Landon jumped first and did very well at the first three jumps, especially the wall which his horse would like to have refused. Sterner councils prevailed however. The last fence, however, he took off too soon and nearly went through it.

Gude took the first fence but his mount would not take the wall, and finally walked over it.

Pearson touched the wall dislodging a couple of bricks, but took the other three excellently.

Aylward took a brick off the wall and touched the last fence.

At the second attempt Landon took one brick off the wall and touched the last hurdle. Pearson went round very well indeed, only touching the last hurdle, and Aylward touched both hurdles.

Allen, a late entry, then jumped, but his horse refused the third jump.

RESULT:
1st—Pearson.
2nd—Laddon.

FOURTH EVENT.—Scurry.—Horse and Ponies. Distance Handicap. Two races if sufficient entrie.

There were seven or eight entries, one race being made of it.

A good finished resulted:—
First—Allen.
Second—Col. Marshall.
Third—Pearson.

FIFTH Event.—Woolwinder's Stakes.—(Ladies' Nomination.)

Gentlemen carrying skeins of wool will ride the course including fence, hand horses to ladyes and present skeins to ladies, who with the assistance of their partners will wind the skein into a ball and hand the ball to their partners, who finish over the fence and the course

This event had seven entries. Woolwinding is not the art it was when Mother was a boy, evidently, as several tangled skeins bore witness.

Mrs. Hughes finished first and Aylward got well away. Mrs. Hogg was next and Brownrigg her partner nearly overhauled Aylward who very sportingly did not like riding a lonely finish.

POLO TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament, which was to have started, has been put off owing to the wet state of the ground.

WELSH ATHLETES

NEW RECORDS AT AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

The Welsh amateur athletic championship meeting, which took place on Saturday in mail week at Newport, was again productive of native records despite the fact that racing was preceded by a thunderstorm so severe that it delayed the start of the meeting and kept the attendance down to a small number.

C. F. Price, the local runner, again won the mile, and in doing so set up a new Welch record of 4min. 31sec. E. Frankham, Talywain A.C., who successfully defended his title of champion in the two miles walk last year, was disqualified for unfair progression, and the race was won by F. L. Evans of the Uxbridge and West Middlesex A.C., in the Welsh record time of 14min. 30 3-5sec. D.H. Jacobs, of the Herne Hill Harriers, did exactly the same performance as he did last year—namely 10 3-5sec., and again won comfortably.

A GOOD PARTNERSHIP.

It looked at one time at Nottingham in mail week that a new record would be achieved by A. W. Carr and Lee, but their partnership for the second Notts wicket, which yielded 333 runs, fell considerably short of the record which is 398, made by the famous pair, W. Gunn and Arthur Shrewsbury, in 189[illegible] Hayes and Hobbs scored 371 for the second Surrey wicket against Hampshire at the Oval in 1909, while prior to that the total of runs made while Carr and Lee were together had been exceeded on several other occasions. Nevertheless, it was a fine performance, particularly when it is borne in mind that the amateur is only nineteen years of age, while Lee is a comparatively new-comer to first-class cricket.

POONA RACES.

RESULTS OF FIRST BIG MEETING.

GREAT FINISH FOR THE POONA DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 3

Our big racing opened to-day under the most wretched weather conditions. It rained nearly all the forenoon, and at frequent intervals during the afternoon. The day being a holiday, however, the attendance was on the good side. His Excellency Lord Willingdon was present throughout the proceeding.

The first race of the day, the Moderate Plate, introduced us to good racing. Eleven started, Baloz being the hot favourite. Brown's mount, Zakil Pasha, also attracted attention. We had a fine finish, the two named racing desperately and finishing together. Some of us thought Ruiz had made a slight mistake in not coming soon enough in the run. If, however, he had made no mistake, when it came to racing down the straight, he very easily asserted his superiority. In the original race, the backers of Baloz had their money returned.

The second race, the Criterion, was thought to be a good thing for Old Solution, though Lady Douglas and St. Gilgeri were also spoken well of. The winner turned up, however, in Sugar Loaf, which won in the easiest fashion, paying nearly Rs. 100 to backers.

The Hurdle Race brought out amateurs, and of these only one secured a place—Capt. Butler, on Parkhill, which commanded deal of support. Bambino also carried money, but Picnic achieved the distinction of winning the first jump race he has ever run in.

The first of the two great races, the Poona Derby, brought out the unlucky thirteen starters. Nakib was installed favourite, but there was money for several—Sunspot and Sir Knight particularly. There has been a good deal of looking for the "snip," but in this respect, at least, the race was not eventful, Nakib winning in a great finish, but less than half a length included the first four. Black Malik just squeezed into third place and paid out Rs. 105-8.

The Trial Plate came next, but only six starters faced the gate, the lowest number since 1904, when Child's Guide won with the same field. Every horse in the race was backed, but there were a surprisingly few on Punt who just managed to beat Keerit by a neck. The winning was very poor—indeed, we must go back ten years for anything so poor.

The last race of the day, the Dealers' New Plate, was another puzzle. Several were backed, Sparrow Hawk, Purity and Bhaman commanding support. The last named won.

The total investments for win and place, respectively, were Rs. 70, Rs. 230 and Rs. 53, Rs. 380 which was the best being in the last race, when over Rs. 24,000 was invested, and the worst was in the Jump Race, which only attracted about Rs. 11,000.

MODERATE PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 100 or over previous to January 1, 1913. Distance 7 furlongs.

The Owners decided to run off the dead heat and this was done after the regular card was concluded. Baloz won easily by two lengths, the dividend being Rs. 14 1-2.

Messrs M Goculdas' and P Maturadas' Baloz, 9st 9lbs ..... Ruiz } Dead Heat.
Mr R S's Qaki Pasha, 8st Brown }
Mr Roberts' b a h Ream, 7st 10 lbs Majid 3
Mr Jassim M Essa's g a h Baldwin, 8st 3lbs ..... McGlone 4

ALSO RAN.—Master Bill, 9st 9lbs; Real, 9st 9lbs; Polish, 9st; Baynazeer, 8st 12lbs; Mexico, 8st 8lbs; Red Fish, 8st 1lb; Dhahemsee, 6st 6lbs.

THE RACE.—Baldwin came away very shortly after the start and coming into the bend, kept the lead, but only for a breath. Qaki Pasha, Ream and Baloz were lying directly behind and in that order. Baldwin dropped back, and it resolved itself into a race down the straight of those three. Baloz came up into first place, and then, after a fierce struggle which lasted to the post, Qaki Pasha came up and just managed to share the verdict, Ream being a quarter length behind.

TIME.—1 min, 39 2-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR paid—Win, Baloz, Rs. 10; Qaki Pasha, Rs. 19 1-2; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 1-2, and Rs. 23.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to winner; Rs 700 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A handicap hurdle.

Mr M Goculdas's b e g Picnic, 11st 5lbs ..... Hoyt 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill 12st 7lbs.... Capt. Butler 2
Mr J Crawford's b e g Bambino, 11st 10lbs ..... Gallagos 3
Mr Abdul S Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland, 11st 10lbs ..... Hayes 4

ALSO RAN:—Sholto, 10st 9lbs; Highwood, 10st 9lbs.; Duke of Lancaster, 9st 12lbs; Mordiallo, 9st.

THE RACE.—There was not much in it at the start. Bambino, Highwood and Picnic coming out of the field which they led around the outward bend. Bambino and Royal Scotland eventually coming to the front with Picnic and Parkhill close up, at the home turn, Picnic came away and led over the last flight. Parkhill passed Bambino, and they eventually finished in that order. Won by four lengths, a length and a half between second and third.

TIME: 3 min, 7 3-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR paid: Win—Rs. 37; Places—Rs 12 1-2, Rs 14 and Rs 15 1-2.

POONA DERBY—Rs 6,000 to winner, Rs 1,500 to second and Rs 750 to third. For Arabs which have not won a flat race of Rs 1,500 or over previous to January 1, 1913.

Messrs Ali bin Talib's and M Goculdas's g a h Nakib, 9st 4lbs. Ruiz 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a b Gold Fish II (late Aga), 9st Purtoo Singh 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, 7st 12lb ..... Bullock 3
Mr Abdul Aziz's b a h Beyrut, 8st 6lbs Hill 4

ALSO RAN: Lord Durham, 9st 9lbs; Rozelmulook, 9st 5lbs; Thank You, 9st 5lbs; Sweden, 9st 1lb; France, 8st 11lbs; Sunspot, 8st 11lbs; Sir Knight, 8st 7lbs; Trustee, 8st 7lbs; Young Hyderi, 6st.

THE RACE:—After some trouble at the start in front of the stand, the horses got off pretty level, but after a furlong, Young Hyderi came out and led the field right round the course till the bend was negotiated. Down the strait, the real racing began, and there was a desperate struggle betweed Nakib, Gold Fish II, Black Malik and Malik, and after an exciting finish, the Judges just managed to separate them Nakib winning by a head between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

TIME: 2 min. 58·4-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR paid:—Win Rs 21; Places Rs 14, Rs 23 and Rs 105 1-2.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Rs. 8,000 to winner, Rs 3,000 to second; Rs 1,500 to third. For horses.

The Jam Sahib's br e h Punt 8st Hoyte 1
Mr R R S's blaus h Keerit 7st 10lbs Brown 2
Mr Gussy's b c h Valerius 7st 10lbs A Ferguson 3
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination 8st 10lbs..... Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—Hilarity, 9st 3lbs; Canberra, 8st 0lbs.

THE RACE:—Keerit, Valerius and Punt led from the start in that order which was maintained until the home turn was reached. Punt then drew level with the leader and the pair kept in front, with Valerius lying third, as far as the distance. Punt then went to the lead and a good race home saw the former win by a neck; half a length between second and third; a quarter of a length between third and fourth.

TIME.—1 min. 48 4-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR paid—Win Rs. 62; places Rs. 22 and Rs. 13 1-2.

DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to winner, Rs. 1,000 to second, Rs. 500 to third. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling since July 1, 1913.

Mr R R S's g a s Dhaman, 8st 13lbs ..... Brown 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold 6st 2lbs..... Purtosingh 2
Mr Lion's ch a h Purity, 8st 9lbs Pratt 3
Mr R R S's c a h Iron Chest, 8st 3lbs Kaikushro 4

ALSO RAN.—Sparrow Hawk, 9st; Ajmer, 8st 6lbs; Nizam-ul-Mulk, 8st 6lbs; German Silver, 8st 3lbs; Tulwar, 8st 3lbs.

THE RACE.—From a fair start Iron Chest, Sparrow Hawk and Purity led the field up to the eight furlong post where the lot levelled up. Coming down the bend Dhaman and Good Gold came into some prominence and entering the straight the two last named went to the front, Purity keeping third place. In that order they finished, Dhaman winning by four lengths; three lengths between second and third; two lengths between third and fourth.

TIME.—2mins 17secs:

TOTALIZATOR paid: Win—Rs. 34 1-2; places—Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 1-2.

THE CRITERION:—Rs.2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to second; Rs.300 to the third. For horses which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 2,000 or over, or an aggregate of Rs.10,000 since March 31.

Zemindar of Savigiris and Mr D B Captain's b l e m Sugar Loaf, 8st 11 lbs ..... Ames 1
Mr M Goculdas's b aus m Solution, 9st ..... Ruiz 2
Mr L K Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas, 8st 5lbs ..... Bouley 3
Mr R R S's St Gilgen, 8st 4lbs... Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Malmsey, 9st 13lbs, Double Chin, 8st 11lbs, Monaleen, II 8st 9lbs, Tartania, 7st 8lbs.

THE RACE:—The horses came away to a pretty regular start, but spread out as they rounded into the bend, when Solution led, followed by Tartania and St. Gilgen. Soon afterwards, Lady Douglas came up into third place, but when about to enter the straight, Sugar Loaf passed along to the lead, and an easy race ended in that order, won by two lengths. The same distance was between the second and the third and a length and a quarter between the third and the fourth.

TIME:—1 min 31 2-5 secs.

TOTALIZATOR paid:—Win Rs. 99 1-2; places—Rs. 17, Rs. 12 and Rs. 21.

FINAL ENTRIES FOR SECOND MEETING.

The following are the final entries for the second meeting, first day, September 20.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—distance 6 furlongs.—Mr Goff's Starborn.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP round the course.—Mr Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold, Mr. Lion's Nizamulmulk.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE—distance 6 furlongs.—Mr S. A. Wahel's English Mail, Yussuff Bin Zaid's Maidania, Nazir Sayed Rashid's Golden Ducat, M. H. Sharadalli's Nafa, A. Nanji's Mushetesar.

THE KARAKAWASLA PLATE,—distance 6 furlongs.—Mr Ahmed Dakeel's Lot Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Grey Ghost II Mr. J. Crawford's Tachreet Messrs. A. W, Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahlool, Mr. Ebrahim Minni's Safi II.

SECOND DAY SEPTEMBER 24.

THE KHANDALA PLATE—distance 1 1-4 miles.—Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mekenzie's Grey Ghost II Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Nafa.

THE BEDOWIN PLATE:—Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Mr. Lion's Nizamulmulk.

THE LAWN PLATE:—Distance about 6 furlongs.—Mr. Darcy's Munsoor Beg.

THIRD DAY SEPTEMBER 27.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE—distance about 5 furlongs—Mr R R's Madrina.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—distance 1 1-2 miles. Mr Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold, Mr Lion's Nizam-ul-mulk.

THE MECCA PLATE—distance 1 mile,—Mr Ahmed Dakeel's Lot, Mr D'Arcy's Amood.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The following horses have been struck out from the second day's meet.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Borambil, Punt, Little Speed, Miss Drake, Yvette and Lanceolar.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE:—Longboat, Fayak, Pohaburg Sidick and Young Hhyderi.

NOT TOO OLD AT 40.

Possibly the most remarkable feature of the game between Somersetshire and Kent was the performance of A. E Newton, the old county wicket-keeper, who assisted in the dismissal of five Kent batsmen. That you are not too old at forty is evidently the belief of the famous old county player, for as a matter of fact Newton is in his fifty-first year, having been born in September, 1862. Many of the present generation may not know that he played for Oxford in the 'Varsity match as long ago as 1885 in company with K. J. Key and T. C. O'Brien, and against such notable cricketers as H. W. Bainbridge and Lord Hawke, then the Hon. M. B. Hawke. He has done some splendid work for Somerset for many years past, and a keener player never lived.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

BRITISH OLYMPIC COUNCIL'S EXPLANATION.

The secretary of the British Olympic Council states that he has received several inquiries with reference to the letter recently published in the Press from the Modern Pentathlon Committee, inviting likely candidates to send in their names without delay. As there appears to be some misapprehension with regard to the modern pentathlon competition, an explanation is appended.

The Modern Pentathlon is, as its name implies, a competition comprising events taken from five different sports. That is to say, the competitor must complete in each of the five sports as follows:—

1. Revolver or pistol shooting.
2. Swimming (300 metres free style).
3. Fencing (epee).
4. Cross-country ride.
5. Cross-country run.

It is an individual and not a team event. In the past there are many fine performances recorded of running, riding, rowing, and walking a mile in a specified time, and this Olympic competition is somowhat similar. The Modern Pentathlon was first included as an event in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, and the regulations then drawn up are not likely to be varied to any important extent.

All information on the subject can be obtained from the secretary to the British Olympic Council, 108, Victoria-street, London, S. W.

AUSTRALIAN'S CRICKET TOUR.

THE PLAYERS WHO WILL GO TO CEYLON.

According to a letter received from the Revd. E. F. Waddy by the last mail, Clem Hill and P. R. le Couteur have declined the invitation to join the team to Ceylon. Hill is Captain of South Australia and cannot get away.

The certainties so far are the Rev. E. F. Waddy (N.S.W.) (Capt.), the Rev. P. S. Waddy (Oxford) G. H. Hazlitt (N.S.W. and Australia), R. B. Minnett (N.S.W. and Australia), W. Bardsley (N.S.W. and Australia), E. L. Waddy (N.S.W.), L. A. Minnett (N.S.W.), D. J. Long (N.S.W.), W. Docker (N.S.W.), P. S. Arnott (N.S.W.), and G. B. Tuck (Cambridge).

Frank Laver has not yet accepted the invitation, but E. J. Long, who has kept wicket for New South Wales will probably join the team. G. B. Tuck, an old Cambridge criketer, and Cameron, an old English County [illegible], who is a big hitter, a good [illegible] and fine leg break bowler are likely starters.

Mr. Waddy makes no mention of the steps taken by the Victorian Cricket Association to put a stop to the state players of N.S.W. joining the team. He confirms the statement of his brother, who passed through Ceylon the other day, that there will be numerous visitors accompanying the team to Ceylon.

WELLS AND CARPENTIER.

TO MEET AT OLYMPIA IN DECEMBER.

Arrangements have been practically concluded for the return match between Bombardier Wells and Georges Carpentier, to take place at Olympia on December 6. A purse of £3,000 has been offered by a London syndicate, and it has been provisionally accepted by the managers of the boxers—M. Descamps for Carpentier, and Jim Maloney for Wells.

The prospect of the contest taking place in London will be welcomed by Wells's many friends in England. It is believed that he will do himself more justice in his own country. It is not certain whether or not the staging of the contest is contingent upon the English heavy-weight champion winning the matches in which he will be engaged in the interval, but naturally the results of the contests he has undertaken will affect the public interest in another meeting between Wells and the French champion.

50 MILES CYCLE RACE WON BY INCHES.

Seldom has so close a finish been seen to a distance race as that which the National Cyclists' Union's fifty miles championship at Herne Hill on Saturday, in mail week, produced. Of the twenty riders who started, eleven were on the track when the bell gave the signal for "last lap," and as the home straight was entered, the whole of the competitors were bunched together. A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers, gained the verdict by inches from S. F. Bailey, Poly C. C., with T. A. W. King, Rover R. C., third, W. G. Stewart, Kentish Wheelers, fourth, and W. R. Smith, South Africa, who won last week's 100 miles race, fifth. Very little more than six inches covered the five, and it was found impossible to place the others. The time was 2 hrs. 6 mins. 53 2-5 secs., the fastest recorded in a championship at the distance.

POLO PLAYERS INJURED.

Three well-known Home polo players, Messrs. W. S. Buckmaster, Robertson and G. Miller, were seriously injured in a motor-car accident in mail week. They were travelling on the Portsmouth road and were passing Sandown Racecourse in the direction of the town when, in endeavouring to avoid a cyclist, their motor-car swerved and turned over.

Mr. Buckmaster's condition was very serious at the time of writing. Messrs. Robertson and Miller, were also severely injured.

BLOOMER'S CENTURY.

Steve Bloomer, the well-known footballer, appeared in a new role at Derby in mail week when he scored 113 in a local league match. He was playing for Leys against Rolls Royce, and the game having been delayed by rain his side was set to make 125 in an hour and a quarter to win, Rolls Royce having declared at 124 for four wickets. Leys scored 167 for the loss of only two men. Bloomer hit out in remarkable manner, and his achievement created great enthusiasm.

Although good prizes were provided for three motor-boat races in the Cowes Town Regatta, the racing proved disappointing, owing to the absence of the British Motor Boat Club's 21ft. class racers, which were delayed coming from Poole. Neva and Spring Maid raced for the silver challenge cup, the latter winning easily.

BURLESQUE MEAL FOR M.P's.

LEGISLATORS IN PLAYFUL MOOD.

SONG OF THE SLOPERS, BY A MEMBER.

The weary hours of the end of the Session at Westminster were brightened by an amusing "spoof" invitation to a "Slopers Supper" to commemorate the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.

The humorous effort, says the "Daily News" was directed at the Liberal members who escaped from the call of the Whips and left their colleagues to look after the Government majority, and also at the Tory Whips, who promised their followers to get the Government out during the Session.

THE MENU CARD.

Printed on a menu card in gold was the following announcement:—

The Committee of Public Safety will give a slopers' supper to celebrate the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Session 1913.

Palace of Westminster, Aug. 14, 1913.

The menu itself was full of playful digs at the "slopers," and also at the failure of the Opposition to turn the Government out. The wines mentioned were Mum, Johnnie Walker, and Schanapes and in the program there was included "Oh, Mr. Porter, what shall I do?" Tosti's "Good-bye," "We all went to Leicester-square," "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," "The Boys I left behind me," and "Home, Sweet Home."

A TOAST.

Moreover, there was a sloper's toast:

To patient wights who never dare
To leave the House without a pair;
To Whips who never cherish doubts
About the faithful's whereabouts;
To slopers of too proud a mood
To tolerate such servitude,
We raise the glass.

The author of the toast and the "Song of the Shirkers," which was also printed on the menu card, is Mr. Holmes, member for Govan, who holds an undisputed position as poet of the House of Commons. His song has been hugely enjoyed in the Lobby and by members of the Government. It runs thus:

Keen Tories hastening to the baths
Come slipping in by devious paths;
Then we go out—avoiding din—
By the same ways that they come in,
Shunning the exit where the Whip
Sits glowering in his guardianship.

Chrous. The fact is, our practice
Is this, when things are dry:
Dodging the Whip,
Away we skip,
And never say good-bye.

Let Unionists intent on snaps,
Hide near the spray of bathroom taps,
In spite of Illingworth and Pease
WE do exactly as we please
Be present when it suits our ease
And, when we like, are absentees.

For next summer the Committee of Public Safety, of which the moving spirit is said to be Mr. Handel Booth, promises a trip to "bolter's" Lock.

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ACROSS GREENLAND.

EXPLORERS' ADVENTURES. CANNIBAL PONIES.

The Committee of the Greenland Expedition has received says Reuter the report of Captain Koch on the results of his great march across Greenland.

The expedition which in addition to its leader, consisted of Dr. Wegener, a German, the sailor Larsen, and the Icelander Vifus Sigurdson, was landed on July 24, 1912, on the ice on the east coast of Greenland. Thirteen of sixteen ponies of the expedition immediately stampeded, but ten were recaptured. The expedition also lost its motorboat which sank. Dr. Wegener fell and broke a rib, but had recovered when the expedition went into winter quarters on the inland ice on October 13.

All the horses except five were slaughtered. The rest were perforce fed from time to time on the flesh of the others.

At the end of October an expedition to Queen Louise Land was undertaken. On the journey Captain Koch fell into a 40 ft. deep crevasse, breaking his right leg.

During the winter the temparature was mostly 50deg. below zero. On April 20 the expedition left the winter quarters with five sledges and five horses to begin the 750 miles march over the inland ice to the west coast. During the first forty days violent blizzards raged. The horses became snowblind and so exhausted that three had to be killed.

Later the sun burned the skin off the explorers' faces, which were soon covered with raw wounds. Snow shoes were fitted to the horses' feet to help them through the loose snow.

THE LAST HORSE.

On July 11 the last horse but one had to be killed because fodder was failing. On the next day the expedition sighted land from the inland ice. Then the last horse had to be killed. As it turned out splendid pasture was only a few miles away.

On the following day the weather was very bad, and provisions gave out. The men were for thirty-five hours without food under a projecting rock, exhausted from hunger, cold and wet. They were not able to get on. They killed their dog, and were about to eat it when they saw a sailing boat on a fjord. By shots and signals they attracted its attention, and were taken to Proven, where they were received with the greatest kindness by the colonists.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S MASTER.

A PUPIL'S MEMORIES.

A vivid word-picture of the man who inspired Charlotte Bronte's love, Professor Constantin Heger, her tutor in Brussels over seventy years ago, is given by Mrs. A. Clarke, of Wimbledon. Charlotte Bronte's touching letters to the Professor, who was married and never returned her exalted affection, were published last month.

Sixty years ago, ten years after Charlotte Bronte had left the school where the Professor taught, and eight years after he had received the last of the letters he never answered, Mrs. Clarke, then a girl of thirteen, was one of his pupils.

"He was," she told a Press representative, "a man of grea personal magnetism and although at my age then there could be no question of affection such as that experienced by Charlotte Bronte, I greatly revered him. Once a week Professor Heger gave us a lecture. It was the lesson of the week I most enjoyed but many of the girls rather dreaded it and seemed afraid of him. He chose or let us choose a subject for each time—history, grammar, physical geography, perhaps, oftenest arithmetic. He liked to give us mental arithmetic, and his explanations, clear and concise, made difficulties vanish.

"One day I remember his looking steadily at us and then singling each out by name and pointing out our personal faults We were always silent, unless, after raising our hand, leave was given to us to speak. Perfect order was the rule, but this day it seemed more than silence, and, I am sure, same were trembling. I who had never had any fear of him, listened interested and amused till, suddenly looking down on me in the front row just under his nose he said sharp and painful things, and I hung my head like the rest, feeling no one before had ever spoken to me like that.

"His words cut deep, and he meant they should. Yet he was our very good friend and I valued him greatly."

RAILWAY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 2.

The Northern-W stern District Traffic Superintendent telegraphs that the breaches from mile 117-19 to 118-11 have been repaired and transhipment is now being done from miles 118-11 to 118-20. By to-day it is expected that all trains will run through.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 4th September, 1913.

A PERUVIAN INDUSTRY.

THE decrease in the quantity of that most valuable asset of Peru, the guano of its islands, disturbed the minds of agriculturists lest this manure, hitherto so providentially supplied to them, might disappear altogether. In an article in the *Times* we learn that the Peruvian Government, thoroughly interested in the matter, as it was bound to be, engaged in 1912 Dr. H. O. Forbes, a competent ornithologist, to travel round the islands where the deposits occur, and to study the causes of the decrease. Dr. Forbes, who returned to England after his investigations, is inclined to believe that in earthquake shocks may be found the reason for the birds forsaking their haunts and the temporary decline of the guano remains. This theory would certainly seem to account for the interesting fact that shortly before Dr. Forbes arrived in Peru "almost the whole of the birds in certain islands forsook their nests and newly hatched young and did not return." The melancholy result was the death of the millions of desolate young birds. Nor did the parents come back that season to their deserted nests. Dr. Forbes came to the conclusion that, as, at all times, the birds had shown great alarm at the frequent shocks of earthquake to which the islands are subject, it was probably a more severe visitation than usual which so shook their confidence that they took the unusual course of abandoning their helpless unfledged chicks. Neither he nor any one else can say whither they winged their hasty flight, but he fancies to the Galapagos Islands. They certainly disappeared for three months, and though they returned in March, 1912, they were still so uneasy that they did not enter on any breeding operations. Peru had not much guano that season.

Dr. Forbes visited the whole chain of islands which extend for one thousand miles along the coast, examined the roosting rocks, the habits of the birds, their appetites, and so on. He made many suggestions which, no doubt, the Peruvian Government will act on. The learned doctor kept some of the birds in captivity for close study, feeding them and calculating the value of the return in guano to be had from them. He found that the amount of fish required by each bird was 'gigantic"—being real cormorants they ate from eight to ten pounds apiece daily. Dr. Forbes deduced from his studies of their feeding and production a working plan by which the whole of the guano island might be divided up into four zones, and advised that the birds should be protected and allowed to exist in peace, that one zone only should be worked every year, thus leaving to each a rest of twelve months. He also suggested that the sharp points of the precipitous rocks where the birds alight should be removed, thus saving much of the guano that now slips into the sea, and providing a larger surface on which it may be preserved. Once the nesting season is over, and the young birds fly the flocks spend much of their leisure on these rocks. But Dr. Forbes does not seem to have made any suggestion as to what should be the attitude of the Peruvian Government when earthquakes disturb the equanimity of the birds. Perhaps, like the Insurance Companies, they do not enter into his calculations, and cannot be provided for.

Cormorants and pelicans are the chief of the eight species of birds that flock to the Peruvian islands. In one of the Chincha group there were, last February, ten million cormorants sitting on their eggs, as close as possible to each other. And yet when any one of them flew away from the nest to feed and to allow its mate to take a turn at sitting it returned with unerring aim to the very same spot. The noise they all make is terrific, sometimes "like the sough of the sea," sometimes as if an army of men were all shouting at once. When a contingent of them fly away to feed, they form a continuous stream twenty or thirty yards in breadth. When they reach a place where fish abounds—and they need an enormous amount—they settle down and form immense bird-islands on the sea, so closely packed that the outside birds must rise first before those inside can manage to flap their wings and depart. The pelican is the next in importance of these unconsciously useful birds. They nest near, or even among the cormorants, and agree peacefully enough with them during this absorbing season if not so well at other times. They, too, fly off, in turn, to feed, one parent remaining on the nest, but when the pelicans have satisfied their own hunger on the fish for which they dive, they fill the great sacks beneath their beaks with a useful reserve before they fly away home, presumably to give a snack to their patient mates. The gannet is another guano-producing bird, and is a most interesting, though timid, creature, who, nevertheless, fights for its young if necessary. Dr. Forbes has fortunately managed to get many photographs of gannets at their different occupations. They go off to fish, ten and twenty thousands of them at a time, and that number may be seen diving all together, and then rising high into the air. The sea when this huge flock dives into it "is ploughed up as if a fusillade were being fired into it." Luckily the collection of guano does not entail the destruction of any of these fine birds. On the contrary the more of them the merrier for the Peruvian treasury.

No "Opposition" in the Councils — The supposed existence of parties, which can be described as, "the Opposition" in the Legislative Councils of India, was one of the subjects which were touched upon by Sir Richard Lamb the other evening, when he presided at the delivery of a lecture by Mr. Devadhar. The occasion of this reference was a description, which the speaker had heard, of Mr. Gokhale,—Mr. Devadhar's leader in the Servants of India Society—as being leader of the Opposition. The topic is one which has been taken up by more than one speaker of the highest prominence in this Presidency, and it is one which requires emphatic explanation, so long as some people are foolish enough to make use of a term which is so misleading in this connection. We do not believe the use of the word is made as a rule from any desire to cause mischief. It mainly arises from a fondness, which Indians have, for applying to their own institutions terms which belong to the institutions of Great Britain. This generally is perfectly harmless, but in this instance it gives an entirely erroneous and harmful notion of the functions of non-official members of the Councils. It is a term, which can only be appropriately applied in an assembly, where the party system has been adopted. The party system does not exist in India, as Lord Willingdon pointed out with pleasure at his first Council meeting, and it would be impossible in the present stage of development of public life in India to argue in its favour. In the Legislative Councils we have established governments and for their assistance non-official members. It is the privilege—nay, the duty—of the latter to criticise the policy of the former as freely as possible whenever they do not find themselves in agreement with it. But, above all and at all times, it is the principal duty of both to co-operate for the highest good of the people. There cannot be co-operation and opposition, though criticism first and later co-operation form an excellent basis for effective work. We believe the character of the Councils is well understood by their members, but it is amongst the electorates that the misuse of this term may cause mischievous misunderstanding. As far as the Bombay Council is concerned members once had a forcible illustration of this error. One honourable member had the temerity to describe the Council as divided into Government and anti-Government sections. He received from Lord Sydenham a rebuke, the sternness and suddenness of which left him crushed and bewildered.

Money and the Olympic Games. — It was expected that the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin in 1916 would arouse keener rivalry than even they have done on previous occasions. But, while that competition is all for the best and is the primary object of the Games, it is to be hoped that there will be no petty jealousies leading to acrimonious disputes. The news which Reuter cabled that Americans are inclined to grumble at the British appeal for £ 100,000 to train our athletes is not good reading, and the best way to regard the objection put forward is to attribute it to only a small section of narrow-minded sportsmen over the Atlantic. It is little short of an insult to cast reflections on the use to which the British money will be put, especially when it is remembered that the fund was started following an appeal by such well-known men as Earl Gray, Earl Roberts, Lord Harris, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona, and the Duke of Westminster, not to mention the fact that its object has received the commendation of the King. The suggestion is not to the credit of those Americans who have made it. As a matter of fact before they seek to find a mite in other people's eye they should be certain that there is no mote in their own. The United States, of all nations, has an unenviable record in the matter of unscrupulousness in sport, and every sportsman will recall that a leading American athlete was disqualified after the last Olympic Games in which he had been successful. For the Stockholm games a sum of £20,000 was contributed to equip and despatch America's team, and it was then stated that more money and more trouble would be expended for the 1916 competition. That outlay well repaid itself, for the United States' representatives carried off many honours. Great Britain did not do anything like so well, nor did she spend so much money, but we do not recall that Englishmen made any such outcry as is being made now by their cousins. Germany, too, is also to expend lavishly in her preparations for the forthcoming games, nor is this surprising, for, as we have already pointed out, the coaching of athletes is an expensive business and then there is the cost of equipping representatives and the expenses during the time the games are being held. The assurance of the British authorities that the strictest amateurism will be maintained and that the fund will not be misused is unnecessary. As they state, it is unlikely that there will be any withdrawal from the Games, despite the secretary of the American Council's assertion to that effect.

The Railway Disasters. — The news of the two railway disasters—the one at Home, the other in America—makes painful reading, and the sympathies of all will go out to the sufferers and the relatives of the victims in the terrible calamity which has befallen them. The familiar Biblical warning, couched in its cold dramatic language, "In the midst of life we are in death," comes home with greater emphasis in the case of a railway disaster, perhaps, than most others, because there are usually added circumstances which are so appalling. For instance, to add to the horror of the collision between the Scottish expresses on the Midland Railway, at Aisgill, it occurred in the darkness of the night and when it was raining, and immediately afterwards carriages caught fire, passengers pinned down by wreckage being burned to death. The similar accident at Christmas, 1910, to which Reuter refers, occurred at Hawes Junction—only a few miles from the scene of Tuesday's wreck—when 12 persons were killed and 22 injured. Then also, as now, a disaster occurred in America almost at the same time. It is only a few days since there was a railway accident at Yeovil in which 10 persons were killed and injured. In that case the coroner's jury found that the fault lay with the driver who failed to observe the signal correctly in a moment of distraction, though the negligence, they said, was not culpable. In the Hawes Junction case the disaster happened owing to the signalman forgetting the existence of two standing engines and not being able to see them for the storm. These calamities rarely occur through direct and gross negligence, and the instances quoted serves to show, how, unhappily, they are possible owing to causes not always controllable by the best of human ingenuity. It would not be fair at this point to attempt to arrive at a conclusion as to how this latest disaster was brought about, nor, indeed, is it possible, owing to the scarcity of details. That there will be a full enquiry, of course, goes without saying. when the cause will be cleared up and it will be explained why the on-coming express, which dashed into the almost stationary train, was proceeding when the line was not clear.

Blériot and Pegoud. — Few people would have been surprised to read this morning that M. Pegoud was no longer in the land of the living, but had sacrificed himself in the latest of his neck-risking feats, as Reuter described them. However, once more human courage and ingenuity have surmounted danger, and M. Pegoud is still alive to enjoy a great triumph after a series of the most extraordinary evolutions with which even the science of aviation has yet astonished the world. Since the mechanical defects, which caused so many deaths in the early days of the aeroplane, have been gradually eliminated, the greatest danger to the airman has lain in the delicate balance of his machines. Sudden draughts and gusts have been liable at any moment to disturb this, and in many cases so violently that the pilot has been unable to recover a position in which he could fly. The extraordinary positions, which M. Pegoud deliberately adopted at Buc suggest that it is now possible for an aeroplane to fly in practically any—that it may be tossed about in the heavens like a mosquito and still maintain its flight. The apparatus, which Blériot has invented may not yet be perfect, but its possibilities have been fully demonstrated, and doubtless it will eventually add enormously to the safety of the airman. Blériot has thus achieved a step equal in importance to the first rising of an aeroplane from the ground towards the adaptation of aviation to the ordinary needs of mankind. He has twice, as a pilot and as an inventor, impressed his name indelibly on the records of the air. He was the first man to cross the English Channel by air. Now, far greater feat, he is the first man to give assured stability to the aeroplane.

THE Mahomedan leaders of Hyderabad, Sind, have started a fund to defend the Cawnpore mosque rioters.

FIFTEEN murders have been reported in Nawabsha and as many in Nuru Valley, mostly in disputes about women.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

EUROPE AND THE BALKAN STATES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.

Europe is thoroughly tired of everything connected with the Balkans. It has heard enough and to spare about the different races of the Peninsula, of the alleged atrocities and of the disputed fronteirs. Ministers and Ambassadors have been kept until far into the summer in the heat and dust of the European capitals, and are still looking forward with anxiety to the declaration of peace which alone can bring them a much needed holiday. All actual interest in the affairs of the Balkan States ceased from the moment that it became evident, that the peace of Europe would remain unbroken as far as the Great Powers are concerned, and that there was no longer the fear that a general European conflagration would ensue. It is obviously a matter of the most complete indifference to Europe at large, whether some unimportant village is, in the future to belong to Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, or Turkey. These trifling details are not matters of vital interest for either Russia or Austria-Hungary. All the Powers have recognised that the Balkans belong to the Balkan States, which have of late developed into fully independent Powers. Although the different States may show an inclination to sympathise with Russia or Austria, as the case may be, it is clear that they are no longer to be regarded merely as vassal States of either of these Powers. And with the recognition of the *fait accompli*, the acuteness of the antagonism existing between the two great Powers has become less.

The general indifference with which matter appertaining to the Balkans are now regarded in Europe, shows that the political importance of this whole question, for Europe at large, was originally overestimated. In reality, it was not the Balkan Question but the Turkish Question in which Europe was so intensely interested. This latter is indeed a European Question, and one of great difficulty and danger. The results of the War in the Balkans seemed to have solved, or almost solved, this difficult question, when the occupation of Adrianople by the Turks once more opened up the whole problem. Naturally, the question of the ultimate fate of the Turkish Empire still existed before the Turks were unwise enough to re-occupy Adrianople, but this latter fact has once more shifted the central point of interest to the West. The real kernel of the whole matter lies in Asia, but the recognition of this fact in no way renders the existing situation less dangerous. In the event of the Turkish Empire in Asia being broken up, there are, unfortunately, no small countries available, among whom the territories in question could be divided, without appreciably affecting the balance of power in Europe. There is actively interested, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Asia may be maintained, and that Turkey may consolidate her power in Asia, so that Europe may be spared the difficulty and danger of solving this problem. The elder Pitt is said to have once remarked that he had not even the patience to discuss politics with a man who could not recognise that the maintenance of the Turkish Empire was essential to the peace of Europe. Our German politicians have always recognised this necessity, and have always worked in favour of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire. At the present moment, all the Great Powers, with the possible exception of Russia who regards herself as the natural heir of Turkey, agree as to the necessity for consolidating the Turkish Empire, and regard this as a vital factor in the maintenance of general peace.

For this very reason the advance of the Turks on Adrianople caused a flutter of anxiety in all the embassies of Europe. In Germany, official hints have frequently been given to the effect that Turkey would do well to concentrate her whole energy on the consolidation of her Asiatic Empire. Unfortunately, the Turks have failed to recognise the wisdom of this advice. Ideal and religious motives have led them to refuse to abandon Adrianople. The army with which they hope to repair their lost military prestige, will only evacuate Adrianople after fighting a losing fight. Comprehensible as this attitude is, it opens up once more a complicated and dangerous problem that requires a rapid solution.

THE SUGGESTED TURKISH FINANCIAL REFORMS.

When we bear in mind that Turkey has been continuously carrying on war since September 1911, we are struck by wonder at the fact that the financial slump in Constantinople is not far greater than it actually is. The Turks were even able to dispense with issuing a moratorium, such as the other Balkan States were compelled to fall back upon on the occasion of the outbreak of the war. All this was owing to the extreme energy with which the Turkish Government had taken measures to increase the amount of gold in circulation during the troubled period preceding the outbreak of hostilities. Whereas, during the normal years 1908 and 1909, on an average, 1,500,000 Turkish pounds were minted, this sum rose to more than 5 millions in the year 1911, and reached about the same figure in 1912. In order to be able thus to increase their supply of gold, the Turkish Government was, naturally, obliged to obtain loans and advances from friendly banking companies, in return for which Treasury Bonds for vast amounts and at high interest were issued. With a view to the liquidation of these bonds, the Turkish Ministry of Finance has initiated comprehensive reforms, from which it is hoped to vastly increase the financial resources of the State. To begin with, the manner in which taxes are raised had to be radically changed, in order to achieve better results at a less expense. Furthermore, all the older forms of taxation had to be fundamentally reformed. Among the taxes that have thus been dealt with are the real estate tax, the stamp tax, and the industry tax. It is furthermore, hoped to greatly increase the revenue by a more rational administration of the tobacco production. Whilst the screw is to be applied to taxation, trade and commerce are to be aided by means of a reform of the monetary system. Five more monopolies are to be added to those already existing: petroleum, alcohol, cigarette papers, matches and playing cards are to be sold by the State alone. It is also intended to levy increased rates of duty. Some years ago Turkey imposed an additional tax on imported goods of from 8 to 11 per cent. At the present moment, a further and still greater additional duty is about to be introduced. Most of the Powers have already consented to an additional 15 per cent. *ad valorem duty* being imposed on imports. But the Department dealing with direct taxation is desirous of doing away with all *ad valorem* duties and of introducing a specific duty, which would correspond with an average 15 per cent. duty on values. The new Customs Tariff, which has already been worked out, deals with thirty groups, containing 663 different articles of consumption which are to be taxed in accordance with weight. It has naturally proved far more difficult to obtain the consent of all the Powers to a complete change of this kind than to a mere increase of duty. The commercial world is already extremely doubtful as to the likelihood of this new method proving a success, as fears are heard on all sides that Turkey has not a sufficient number of capable Customs Officials in its service to administer a specific Customs Tariff of this kind without perpetrating continued acts of injustice. Nevertheless, the present Government can doubtless count on the good will of the Financial Committee now sitting in Paris and of the different Powers concerned, without the consent of which no reform of this kind can be carried out.

THE ANCESTORS OF THE HORSE.

A Geoman naturalist, Dr. Otto Antonius has recently published some very interesting investigations concerning the origin of the horse. As is well known, even Darwin was still of the opinion that the horse was descended from one single wild race, and the Russian Prejevalsky actually succeeded in discovering a species of wild horse in Asia. But in the meantime our palaeontologists have succeeded in proving that the modern domestic horse is the descendant not of one but of several wild races. The hunters of the Stone Age chased various kinds of wild horses long before any attempt was made to domesticate the animal in question. This has been definitely proved by a number of rough reproductions which have been preserved until the present day. Among these we find drawings of the most various kinds of horses, from the small and delicate limbed animal to the weighty and heavily built charger; on the whole there seem to have been four original races of wild horses.

The point in which we, naturally, take the greatest interest is the origin of the Arab horse, from which all our noblest steeds are directly or indirectly descended. Unfortunately, the question of the origin of the Arabian horse still remains unsolved, but there still exists in Western Europe a small and fine limbed horse which corresponds, in all important points, with the usually accepted picture of the original Arab steed. This race of horse is far from extinct; we refer to the well-known Celtic pony found in various parts of Great Britain, which resembles, in many points, the Arab type, and is probably more closely connected with that breed of horse than has hitherto been supposed. Furthermore, the Lithuanian or Russian pony seems also to belong, more or less, to the same type. The more heavily built pony of our Northern countries leads us back to another group of ancestor from which our present domestic horse has sprung. From the Northern pony we come to the heavier types of the equine race. These are usually considered as being a Western race of horse, but this is not absolutely correct, as during the quaternary period this race of horse was known in Asia, whereas Europe at the same time, contained horse of a distinctly oriental type. However, the heavily built type of horse seems only to have been domesticated in Europe. The older types of this race are specially distinguished by their great size. The war-horse of the Middle Ages, whose splendid appearance is familiar to us from many a picture, was undoubtedly bread out of this type.

L. ASCH.

EXHIBITION BOYCOTT.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in a letter to "The Times" urging that Britain should be officially and adequately represented at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco in 1915, says :—

"At Chicago and St. Louis, British merchants, with the support of the Government had excellent displays, and as one of the exhibitors at both of these exhibitions I had every reason to be gratified with the results. They were held, it will be remembered, when the United States tariff wall was at its highest and when there was no sign of any change in that fiscal policy. A Democratic Congress has now reduced the prohibitive tariffs to a sweeping extent and has given opportunities for trade competition never anticipated by the British Government or by British manufactures in the days of the Chicago and St. Louis Exhibitions. Yet this is the moment chosen to abstain from exhibiting our products!

"I can speak with personal knowledge as to the plans and character of the exhibition. Last November I was in San Francisco and had the opportunity of seeing the site inspecting the preparations for buildings and meeting the leading men connected with the enterprise. Every step was then being taken to make the exhibition worthy of the epoch-marking event which it is designed to celebrate. Its connection with Panama and its location on the Pacific coast are bound to attract visitors and attention from those Central, South American, and far Eastern Countries where our own trade is of such vital importance. This in itself suggests that greater business advantages might be reaped from exhibiting at San Francisco than were gained at Chicago and St. Louis.

"As one who has represented this country in Anglo-American yachting contests and had wide experience of the kindness and character of the American people you will perhaps allow me to say that even if the commercial prospects of participating in such an exhibition were doubtful—and I venture to think they are not—such a factor should never for a moment be allowed to disturb that friendship which has ripened between the two nations. This is especially true at a time when a hundred years of peace is to be celebrated.

"As the proof of the pudding is still in the eating I may mention that I will be among the exhibitors at the Panama Exhibition—with or without Government support."

GRUESOME RAIL DISASTERS.

HEART-RENDING NARRATIVES.

SPECTATORS WEEPING AND PRAYING.

INCREASED DEATH-ROLL.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The papers are full of gruesome narratives of the Scottish railway accident. Those passengers, who were not injured used a plentiful supply of golf clubs, belonging to returning tourists for the purpose of smashing the windows in order to extricate those imprisoned in the carriages. The shrieks of the victims only lasted a minute, and then there was silence.

The dead probable include three missing children, belonging to an injured woman passenger, and a nurse.

Some of the dead will never be identified, since only their ashes have been recovered. Ghastly heaps of remains are lying in the waiting room. They are numbered merely. The description of one, namely "Portion of a child," gives an idea of the condition of the bodies.

The signalman in the last box passed by the two expresses, in an interview, says he was astonished to see the second express dash by at full speed, but that he was absolutely helpless. Three minutes later, he heard the crash of the collision, though he was three miles away.—Reuter.

HELPLESS PASSENGERS BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The death-roll in the train disaster now amounts to seven women, two children, two men, and three persons, whose sex cannot be recognised.

The fire occurred owing to the bursting of the gas tanks.

The engine-driver and the fireman stuck to their posts and had marvellous escapes.

Even men passengers, who were not injured, were weeping on their arrival at St. Pancras, and many could not speak about the accident.

Among those seriously injured are Sir Arthur Douglas, a former Under-Secretary for Defence, New Zealand, who is suffering from burns and is in a critical condition, and Mr. George Lindsay, a London stockbroker, whose condition is serious.

Eye-witnesses tell the most heart-rending narratives of having seen several of those who were pinned under the wreckage dying in the flames, the spectators weeping silently and praying.

The similarity between this disaster and the accident at Hawes Junction at Christmas, 1910, is remarkable.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Midland Railway officially announces that the fire was due to coals scattered from the colliding engine.

Doctors declare that the dead were killed instantly and afterwards burned. —Reuter

SIMILAR COLLISION IN AMERICA.

TRACK STREWN WITH MANGLED REMAINS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An accident, almost identical with that in England, occurred to-day in America on the Newhaven Railroad.

A section of an express was standing near Wallingford, when a second section dashed into it. Sixteen persons were killed and fifty injured in the accident, which was followed by horrible scenes, the track being strewn with mangled remains.—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR AND VISCOUNT WOLMER.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING MARCONI TRANSACTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A long correspondence between Viscount Wolmer and Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the latter's purchase of shares in the American Marconi Company, is published.

Mr. Lloyd George took exception to the public statement of Viscount Wolmer that the Chancellor and his friends had accepted a "tip" from a Government contractor whereby they might have made thirty thousand pounds. This statement Mr. Lloyd George heatedly denied, whereupon Viscount Wolmer retorted that, if the Chancellor had lost money, it was because he had held his shares too long. The correspondence then goes over the old ground, and concludes with a sharp passage of arms on the subject of Viscount Wolmer's grandfather and father.—Reuter.

AN AERIAL LIFE-BOAT.

TOPSY-TURVY EVOLUTIONS FOR HALF-AN-HOUR.

BUC, Sept. 2.

M. Pegoud repeated his marvellous evolutions, to-day, before a throng of civilians and military authorities.

He ascended till he was lost in the clouds and then descended vertically, tail in air, at a most terrific speed.

On reaching a distance of five hundred metres from the ground, when the aviator's head was downwards and the wheels were in the air, he shot forwards, flying in this manner for thirty seconds before he resumed his normal position. He then performed topsy-turvy evolutions for half-an-hour, landing amid indescribable ovations

Flowers were showered on him, and he was carried in triumph, amid the continuous cheering of the great crowd.

Europe is amazed at Bleriot's conquest of the air. His invention is described as the aerial life boat.—Reuter.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

13 FAMILIES BURIED IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The excitement in Dublin was increased last evening by the collapse of two slum houses, burying thirteen families. Seven dead have been recovered. Fifty are missing.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN DUBLIN.

REQUEST FOR POLICE INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Dublin Coal Merchants' Association has decided to lock out all workmen belonging to the Transport Union.

The four Nationalist members of Parliament for Dublin have asked the Lord-Lieutenant to hold an immediate enquiry into the conduct of the police. —Reuter.

DESPATCH OF LABOUR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A Trades Congress meeting in Manchester has resolved to send immediately a committee to Dublin to address meetings there in favour of free speech and to inquire into the allegations of police violence.—Reuter.

ANTHRACITE COMBINE.

EFFORT TO DISSOLVE TRUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Attorney-General has begun a suit aiming at a dissolution of the most powerful combination in the anthracite field. The action is directed against railway companies, which are alleged to control sixty-three per cent of the unmined deposits. The late Republican Government had already failed to smash the Trust.—Reuter.

LATE MAHARAJAH.

CONDOLENCES FROM KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroy, Lord Carmichael and the Maharajahs of India have sent their condolences to the new Maharajah of Cooch Behar.—Reuter.

RAND TROUBLE.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3.

The labour leader, Mr. Clark, who is a member of the Town Council, was called out from the Council meeting to-day and arrested. He was one of the speakers at a meeting of labour extremists on Saturday. He has been released in bail of £150.—Reuter.

CHINESE REBELS ROUTED.

GOVERNMENT SUPREME IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.

The rebels have vacated Lion Hill, and Nanking is now wholly in the possession of the Loyalists. The city fell after fierce fighting round the South Gate, where 200 rebels were killed.

The revolt has collapsed in Wuhu, and the Government may now be regarded as supreme throughout the Yangtse Valley.—Reuter.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

TEHERAN, Sept. 3.

The Treasurer-General has requested the Minister of Finance to authorise the engagement of eighty two foreigners during the next fifteen months, making the total number of foreign employees 124.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH

MEN AND CATTLE CARRIED AWAY BY CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

A Parlakimedi correspondent states that intimation has been received there that the river Vamasadhara was on Sunday in flood, the water being higher than in 1910 and surpassing all previous records. Many villages on the banks of the river have suffered seriously, several houses have been washed away, and the Local Fund choultry and school house at Varanasi in Parlakimedi Taluq have collapsed. The loss seems to be heavier in Gunupur and other places up the river.

It is stated that both men and cattle were carried away by the current at Gulamur. The dry crops have been damaged, but the paddy crop, except in a few places, is reported to have suffered but little loss. The Rajah of Parlakimedi has made enquiries as to the condition of the villages in his state, and has gone to inspect some of them with the object of arranging for the necessary relief. The floods have caused a breach on the Bengal Nagpur Railway line between Uriam and Chicacole. The river has now receded considerably.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Colonel W. R. Marshall).

The following Officers are granted Station Leave as under:—Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A., from 4th to 6th September, inclusive. Major W. H. W. Hope, R.G.A., from 6th to 13th September, inclusive.

TURKS INSISTENT.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH BULGARIANS.

GREECE ANXIOUS TO AVOID ENTANGLEMENT.

SALONIKA, Sept. 3.

The Turks occupied Xanthi after exchanging shots with the Bulgarian garrison, which retired.

The situation in Thrace is complicated owing to the fact that the period for the evacuation of the town by the Greeks expired on Sunday. In spite of the pressure of the Powers, the Greeks are not willing to continue their occupation, fearing possible collisions with the Turkish troops in the vicinity which might involve Greece in the Turco-Bulgarian controversy.—Reuter.

MOOTED TURCO-BULGARIAN ALLIANCE.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.

The Bulgarian delegates, consisting of General Savoff, the ex-Commander-in-Chief, and M. Tocheff, formerly Minister in Belgrade, accompanied by two military advisers, have left for Constantinople to conduct the negotiations regarding Adrianople and other questions pending between Turkey and Bulgaria.

It is stated in Constantinople that the right bank of the Maritza will prove the knottiest point in the negotiations. The Turks apparently intend to insist on the retention of Demotika, Ortakeuy and other places, but may possibly be ready to effect a deal in return for concessions.

Turkish circles are beginning to incline very strongly towards a close understanding with Bulgaria as a most effective ally against Greece. An alliance is even mooted.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NAVY.

THREE CRUISERS TO BE BUILT IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.

Three Austrian banks have taken over £1,200,000 Chinese 6 per cent. treasury bonds, of an average currency of four years, guaranteed on the annual receipts of the estate transfer duty. The major portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the acquisition of three cruisers, which will be built in Austrian yards—Reuter.

LONDON STRIKE.

MASTER DECORATORS' OFFER REJECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The painters in London have rejected the masters' offer of August 30 of an immediate increase of a penny an hour and the submission of the other half-penny to arbitration.—Reuter.

COTTON CROP.

SHARP RISE IN NEW YORK BUYING PRICES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The Cotton Bureau's report being more "bullish" than was expected caused buying prices to shoot from 70 to 74 points. The talk of further deterioration in the crop outlook since the Bureau's report was compiled is likewise a bull factor.—Reuter.

LAWLESS KORACHAS.

POLICE SURROUNDED AND ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The Arkonam Police have succeeded in arresting a gang of Korachas, who are alleged to have been harbouring a notorious dacoit and budmash named Kora Bojjigan who had escaped from the Central Jail, Vellore, where he had been undergoing imprisonment for dacoity and robbery, inflicted on him by the Sessions Judge of North Arcot in 1910. Since escaping from the Central Jail, Bojjigan is alleged to have committed a murder at Nagari, another at Kollakuppam (Tiruthani) and housebreaking and robbery in Arkonam and the surrounding places. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered for the detection of Bojjigan. On information received by the Arkonam Sub-Inspector, of a series of robberies in Arkonam, the Sub-Inspector traced the Koracha gang in the village of Arumbakam, where he had learnt that Bojjigan was in hiding.

On the appearance of a posse of constables, about 30 Korachas are alleged to have surrounded and severely belaboured them and rescued the prisoner. Most of the gang have been arrested and are now on remand pending an inquiry before the Divisional Magistrate of Chendragiri. The remainder of the gang was arrested last month.

KARACHI MURDER TRIAL.

SUGGESTION REGARDING CAUSE OF DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Sept. 3.

The trial of Mr. Gardiner, of the Indo European Telegraphs, on the charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Lenahan, of the Imperial Customs Service, by shooting him with a revolver in the abdomen, was resumed in the City Police Court, Karachi, yesterday.

A new aspect was given to the case for the defence by the cross-examination of the Civil Surgeon on lines implying that the death might have been caused not by the bullet wound, but by the manner in which the bullet wound was treated in the Civil Hospital.

PEARL NECKLACE MYSTERY.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED IN LONDON.

THE FAMOUS PARIS JEWEL CASE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Five men have been detained by the London Police in connection with the theft of the famous Pearl Necklace.

It is expected that they will be brought up at Bow-St. to-morrow—Reuter.

SOME OF THE JEWELS RECOVERED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The men detained by the London police in connection with the theft of the famous pearl necklace are stated to be of Jewish appearance. Two are believed to be foreigners. Some of the missing pearls are reported to be in the hands of the police.

The pearl necklace, the theft of which has caused such a sensation, was stolen on July 15, apparently in the post between Paris and London. It is valued at £150,000. Much mystery is attached to the affair, as the box in which it had been placed was delivered with the seals intact.—Reuter.

[The loss of the necklace to which this message refers, and for the recovery of which a reward of £ 10,000 has been offered occurred during the week before August Bank Holiday. In spite of its enormous value, £ 150,000, the ordinary registered post had been used for despatching the necklace from the Paris house to the London house of Max Mayer, a well-known Hatton Garden diamond merchant. With the exception of registration in the ordinary way no precautions were taken. When the box was opened in London it contained nothing but lumps of sugar.

Wrapped in blue paper, stamped with French stamps, sealed in numerous places with red wax impressed with the initials "M.M.," the package was opened by M. Mayer himself. There was nothing about the wrapper or the seals to arouse suspicion. The registered parcel was delivered at Hatton-garden at 8-30 a.m. It was signed for by the housekeeper and placed in a safe, where it remained for two hours awaiting M. Mayer's arrival at the office. He opened the package in his own room and it contained sugar. He reported his discovery of sugar to Scotland Yard, and Chief Inspector Ward at once communicated with Paris.

The theft is regarded as a clever case of the substitution of a carefully prepared packet for the original.

M. Henri Salamon who posted the box in Paris, told Chief Inspector Ward, of Scotland Yard, that he wrapped up the necklace in its case, sealed it with seven red seals, and stamped them with M. Mayer's initials "M. M." He then conveyed it to the post office in the Rue de Provence, and without saying a word as to the value of the little package handed it over the counter. When delivered in London, the package bore sixteen seals, nine more than M. Salamon had placed upon it in Paris. All, however, bore the initials "M.M." Some of the original seals had been tampered with, but the whole treatment of the outside of the box suggested to the detectives that wherever the thieves did their work they were not pressed for time.

M. Mayer described the necklace as "A fine Oriental pearl necklace of 61 graduated pearls, weighing 1,259 grains. The centre pearl, weighs 47 1-16 grains, and the two terminal pearls 11 1-16 and 10 7-8 grains with diamond snap clasp. In the same box there were also two drop pearls weighing 94 1-2 grains, and one round pearl weighing 27 grains."]

CELEBRATION OF RAMZAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Preparations are proceeding on a normal scale for the celebration of Ramzan here there being no sign of any local feeling in respect of the Moslem resolution in Northern India not to observe the feast.

MR. ARCHER OF SOMALILAND

"6FT. 6IN. AND HAPY-GO-LUCKY."

Captain Eustace Archer, who is now on leave from East Africa, is legitimately proud of the performance of his brother, Mr. G. F. Archer, who, with twenty men, brought in the Camel Corps with twenty-two wounded, which met with disaster from Dervishes in British Somaliland.

"My brother is a much bigger man than I am," said Captain Archer, who is 6ft. 1in in height. "He stands 6ft. 6in. in his socks, and being built in proportion, he is a very powerful man. He is now in his thirty-first year, and since he was nineteen he has been in Africa. He responds to 'The call of Africa.' The life suits him. The adventure appeals to him. A year ago he was promoted from East Africa to Somaliland where he acted as Deputy Commissioner. This 'scrap' has given him a chance, for his chief, Mr. Byatt, was at home on leave when the 'dust up' took place.

"He is a jolly, sociable, happy-go-lucky chap. He plays the piano very well, and he is always in great demand at impromptu parties. His chief recreation is big game shooting, and he has had some really wonderful bags. Give him a gun or a rifle and he is happy. He is just as good at the coverts at home as he is in potting wild beasts in the jungle. Among the tamer sports, golf appeals to him, but he handles a gun better than he does a driver. His official message reflected his personality—nothing upsets him. All excitement or danger is in a day's work."

Captain Archer, who has had considerable experience of African warfare, explains that the success of his brother's expedition is due to a traditional weakness of the Dervishes. "Once the natives achieve some success," he said, "they must celeberate it. They Opend hours and even days in feasts and celeberations. They never think of following up a victory, and that is why we manage to get out of tight corners."

ARMS FOR TIBET.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

ALLEGED COLLUSION WITH A BHUTIA FROM LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Yesterday afternoon Rai Sahib P. C. Lahiri, Inspector of the Arms Act Department, arrested a European and a Bhutia in the quarter of the town where Chinese live, on a charge of purchasing firearms here and smuggling them into Tibet. The accused were remanded to custody pending police enquiry.

LATER.

The case in which gun-running to Tibet is alleged to have been discovered is occupying the attention of the Calcutta Arms Act Department, and a European, named T. Thorpe, who purchased a revolver from Lyons under an assumed name, has been arrested. It is alleged that Thorpe was working with a Bhutia who recently arrived in Calcutta from Lhassa. The Bhutia's house was searched and it is stated that a quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered.

TO STOP DACOITY.

PROPOSALS TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have made the following proposals to the Government of Bengal with a view to stamping out dacoities in Eastern Bengal:—

(1) To establish floating Thanas in different parts of the numerous rivers which abound in Eastern Bengal with a capable Superintendent of Police at their head and a suitable number of inspectors and sub-inspectors placed in charge of these Thanas, with an adequate number of motor-boats and flat bottomed steam-launches placed at their disposal for patrolling at night all rivers, creeks, and canals there.

(2) To post in every union or in every group of, say, five to eight villages four armed policemen for keeping watch at night in conjunction with village Chowkidars who should be allowed the use of a gun or revolver.

(3) That gun licenses be given to merchants and traders on the recommendation of two title-holders or two honorary magistrates.

SACRIFICE OF CATTLE.

PRAISEWORTHY APPEAL TO MOSLEM LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sep. 3.

Mr. A. Rahim has made an appeal to the Moslem leaders and the Bengal Moslem League to insist that as, owing to the recent floods, thousands of cattle have been washed away Moslems should not sacrifice cows in connection with the "Korbani" ceremony. Mr. Rahim says, "The suggestion, if carried out, will kill two birds in one stone. It will help to supply cattle to the flooded districts, while unity between two great communities, Hindus and Moslems, will be assured."

SEVERE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

HEAVY DEATH-RATE IN NORTH SYLHET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3

An outbreak of a severe type of cholera is reported from every subdivision of the district in North Sylhet. Very wide areas have been affected, and every Thana reports cases in large numbers. Six villages, particularly, have been suffering heavily and the death-rate is heavy.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

SAD FATE OF A EUROPEAN BOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Sept. 2.

Intelligence has been received here this afternoon to the effect that Arthur Johnson, aged 14, the only son of Mr. and Mrs St. Clair Johnson of Kulhutty Estate, Kadur, was drowned in the Cauvery at Nanjangud where the boy went with about fifty other boarders of the Bishop Cotton School for the Michaelmas holidays. The remains are being brought to Bangalore by to-night's train, the funeral taking place to-morrow morning.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST ABSENT WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

In the case against Swinny and Mrs. Stephens, who are being tried for the murder of Mr. Buckingham-Stephens, six witnesses were examined for the prosecution yesterday and four were summoned to appear to-day. The latter not having turned up to-day, warrants were issued for them. The case stands postponed to the 16th instant for examination of the medical officers of Vaikam, Shertally and Changanacherry.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

DIR TROUBLE.

MORE INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

FORT CAPTURED BY NAWAB'S BROTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

The inter-tribal fighting between the Nawab of Dir and his brother Mian Gul Jan promises to be on a larger scale than usual. Mian Gul secured the help of some of the Mohmand sections in the first instance and got possession of Dir fort after one skirmish. The Nawab fled to Chitral and eventually secured the help of some of the Bajouri clans, but failed in his attempt to recapture his fort.

He had to retire across the Panjkora river and seek fresh assistance. This he got from the Khan of Khar, who raised a large Lashkar in which were included a contingent of Mamunds.

On August 30 the situation was: Khan of Khar, with Shah Jahan, son of the Nawab of Dir, and a Lashkar of about 2,000 Usman, Khel, and Bajouris, had reached Kanater on his way to Dir. Mian Gul Jan had gathered his adherents and was facing this force. An action then seemed imminent and the news of the result should be received shortly.

The disturbances came at a most inopportune moment, for the annual relief of the Chitral garrison is near at hand and the passage of the troops to and from Yrosh is a matter of importance.

FESTIVAL OF ID.

OBSERVED AS DAY OF MOURNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

The festival of Id, which has hitherto been celebrated by the Mahomedans of Cawnpore on a grand scale, the day being treated as one of general rejoicing, was this year observed in Cawnpore in a very different manner. The gates of the Idgah, where Mahomedans used to gather in their tens of thousands in previous years, were closed, as the local Mahomedans had decided to say their prayers in the mosques in different quarters of the city. All signs of festivity were absent, the day being observed as one of mourning for the victims of the recent riot. Shoe and cloth merchants and other traders, who used to do much business on the occasion, suffered considerably by the decision of the Mahomedan community not to treat the Id this year as a festive day.

The police had taken elaborate precautions, as various baseless rumours had been afloat in the town for some days past regarding the possibility of a fresh disturbance, but as the gates of the Idgah were closed and no crowds gathered the police soon returned to their lines.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Id festival was celebrated in the usual manner to-day in Calcutta, the Mahomedans being early astir in festive attire, and flocking in thousands to the various mosques. There were several overflow congregations, while there was a tremendous gathering on the maidan. No disturbances are reported

MAGISTRATE AND JURY.

CURIOUS PROCEDURE IN RANGOON COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3,

Before the Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court, to-day, the case against a European chemist, named E. H. Clark, who was committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain articles belonging to the Rangoon Medical Hall, of which he was formerly the manager, was heard. The accused was arrested in consequence of information lodged before the police by Dr. Pedley, proprietor of the Medical Hall.

In this case, evidence was recorded by the District Magistrate under the Fugitive Offenders Act, and then extradition warrants were issued and Clark was arrested in England, in connection with three different cases, at the instance of Dr. Pedley. The accused was brought in custody here In the first two cases he was acquitted by a jury of five who heard the case along with the Magistrate. In the third case, irregularities cropped up. The Magistrate empanelled the jury *en bloc*, instead of calling them individually, and on an application by the defence for an adjournment, discharged the jury and proceeded to examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and then fixed the further hearing before the same jury for another date. The defence had no opportunity of challenging them. The Magistrate, then, having no means of rectifying the matter, proceeded to commit the case to the Chief Court Sessions, without the jury hearing any evidence.

Mr. De Glanville, prior to the trial of the accused, commented on the irregularities of the Magistrate, remarking that no code of the British Empire had ever given power to a Judge or a Magistrate to discharge a jury and to commit an accused for trial. Counsel asked the Court to quash the commitment.

The Judge promised to pass orders, if possible to-morrow.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Some sensation was caused in Writers Buildings to-day when it became known that, at 9-30 last night, a clerk, who had drawn some money, was leaving the building when he was attacked by some peons who threw a cloth over his head and ransacked his pockets, taking all his money and the other contents. The police are enquiring into the matter.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

RACING AND GAMBLING. I am not a racing man. That is just the reason why, as an uncotticerned spectator, I can observe what will escape those who habitually attend the race for betting, and with whom the sights which impress the casual visitor, lose their piquancy and significance. For myself, I do not make a merit of not betting. I do not avoid it as an act of self-denial. It is only one of "the sins I have no mind to." I do not see any abatement of interest in racing since Lord Sydenham suppressed the bookie. As I noticed last week in Poona, people are seeking comfort, in increasing numbers, in the totalisator, although the old stagers are still sighing for the days, when the book maker drove a roaring trade. It was a Saturday, when the rush of people from Bombay was very great. The road from the railway station to the race-course was enlivened by all sorts of vehicles, from the proud motor to the humble tonga with its diminutive pony. Even the carriage horses seemed to be aware of the mad tumult of the day, and they had put forth their utmost energy, running to and from the course conveying passengers. There were all sorts and conditions of men, belonging to all communities, Europeans and Parsis, Hindus and Mussalmans, in all stages of wealth and poverty. The desire for gain had levelled all rank and distinctions, and made the whole world kin. I saw men nodding and smiling, and talking and conferring with one another, who would be perfect strangers outside the charmed enclosure. There was a contingent of Bohris and a sprinkling of Bhatias, most thrifty of men ordinarily, and carefully and laboriously saving every pie, but prepared here to stake fifty or a hundred rupees, if not more, on the fortunes of a single race. I saw servants and menials in most shabby attire staking a five rupee note at a time on the turn of the wheel. The stranger is oppressed and bewildered by the wild and animated scene. The tumult and turmoil reaches a climax as the horses are nearing the goal, the shouts of eager expectants ending with a roar of triumph from the lucky few, whose favourite horse has won. At the close of the day,

When the hurly-burly is done,
And the battle is lost and won,

it was sad to behold not a few down cast looks. For the battle is lost by many more than it is won, and the losers go home sad, but never wise. They return again and again to redress the past, sinking deeper and deeper. I have known instances of Indian youths who have squandered a large fortune in a few years on the race-course. Petty clerks and traders have been driven by their embarrassments into crime. It is inexplicable to one who has no instinct for gambling that people should be so very mad, that pursued by ill luck, they should knock their head, again and again, against a stone wall. I do not condemn racing. I have never been a purist. I dare say it is a very exhilarating sport. I also think it is perfectly legitimate for one to stake a few rupees for the sake of the excitement, so that he may not be upset by a little loss or elated by a little gain. But when people go to a race in the hope of making money, it would appear, as if each one of them had his hand at the throat of his fellow-men.

GAMBLING AMONG HINDUS. It is considered almost a religious duty by many Indians to indulge in a little gambling on certain festivals. Parsis go in for it during the Muktad holidays, when the spirits of their dead are supposed to return to earth, and Hindus do the same on the Janmashtami day, which celebrates the birth of Krishna. The practice is in harmony with the doings ascribed to the gay god of the Hindu pantheon. But some of the Hindus are up in arms against it. The Social Service League, ever on the watch for well-doing, bestirred itself energetically this year to arouse and educate public opinion against it. Before the celebration of this festival, a few days ago, a society of Gujerati ladies organized speeches and passed resolutions deploring the prevalence of gambling among women. One of their representatives who, of late years, has taken upon herself to hold forth from public platforms on subjects of popular interest, was the leading spokeswoman at the gathering, and she pictured, in glowing terms, the ruin befalling the woman with a passion for gambling. Hindus may profit by a number of warning examples from their own sacred books, which contain stories of kings who had lost their kingdoms and their all, and lastly, their wives on the throw of the dice. I do hope and believe that the complaint against gambling is greatly exaggerated. If the playing is but a two-penny affair, which even the immaculate vicar of Wakefield had allowed himself. I should be the last man to object to it. But I have no means of gauging the extent of the evil against which a cry was raised this year.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE. The advanced section of the Parsis has been holding annually a conference in Bombay for the promotion of social and religious reform, and for the discussion of every question pertaining to the welfare of the community. They are now making preparations for their forthcoming sessions, and have appointed two tried veterans as president of the conference and chairman of the Reception Committee. Ever since its inauguration, the Conference has met with bitter and persistent opposition from a portion of the Parsi press in Bombay, and their criticisms are marred, on occasions, by passionate rancour Fair opposition, based on a reasoned difference of opinion, is always to be welcomed. But I am sorry to observe that to some of its critics the Conference is an odious body calculated to do infinite mischief to the community. Its high-priest, Dastur Dhala, is very much maligned, because he has ventured to go off the approved orthodox track, and its doctrines are denounced as spelling the ultimate ruin of the Parsis. As an outsider, I am amazed to see the amount of support received by the extreme opponents of the Conference. I should have given the Parsis credit

for a higher general average of wisdom and good sense. One may not agree with every proposal made by the Conference. But there is no question about its motive, and some of its recommendations deserve serious consideration with a view to their adoption A number of papers are read annually on the moral, physical and intellectual interests of the community. Infant mortality is about as heavy among the Parsis as among the other races, and means are suggested for reducing it. Schemes are formulated for providing sanitary buildings at a moderate rent for such of their poor as are living in dark and damp and unwholesome dwellings. It is considered that their educational institutions need development and improvement in conformity with modern requirements, and the suggestion, made some time back by the Hon. Mr. Hill, that the Parsis may have an institution on the model of one of the great public schools of England has commended itself to many, and may come on for discussion at the Conference. As the programme of the Conference is ambitious and comprehensive, its energy is in danger of being frittered away in talk. I am curious to see if its working committee has to submit this year a progress report affording some evidence of practical utility. It is the opinion of some Parsis, who are in general sympathy with the aims of the organization, that it would be better for it to limit its attention to a few subjects at a time, and that the question of religious reform, if it is not to be avoided altogether for the present, should not be pressed forward in an aggressive spirit. Without subscribing to this definite opinion, I can say generally that it would be better for the Conference to concentrate its energies on a few subjects of practical importance, than diffuse them over many, including some of mere academic interest.

THE PARSI CALENDAR.

Nothing of Parsi interest comes amiss to the Zoroastrian Conference. One of the subjects it is concerned about is the reform of the Parsi calendar. The Parsi year consists of 365 days, not taking into account the extra quarter day. During their domination in Persia, the Zoroastrians used to hold a *Kabisa* at an interval of one hundred and twenty years, when the deficiency was made up by an addition of thirty days. To add a day every four years is obviously much better. But any how the ancient Persians did manage to conform to the solar year. The practice having been abandoned since the arrival of the Parsis in India, their calculations have sadly gone astray, and their festivals do not fall in the seasons they were meant of celebrate. It is calculated that the Muktad holidays, which come in September, ought properly to be celebrated sometime in March. The miscalculation is so obvious that it is generally admitted; yet the Parsis, strange enough, are sometimes very slow to move with regard to old customs and usages. A few Parsis, bent upon the reform, have formed themselves into a committee, and for years past it has been working for it. But it has not made much inpression upon the bulk of the community. There is general unanimity on the principle involved, but some difference in a few matters of detail has come in the way of the adoption of the reform.

DION.

DEPARTURE

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The Natal Line s. s. UMVOLOSI will sail from N shed, Prince's dock on the night of the 5th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 5-35 p.m. sharp.

TO WEYMOUTH:

Mrs. E. Von Goldstem Mr. Nigel Primrose & 2 Infants. Mr. S. Thompson
Mrs. E. M. Piper and 2 infants.

The Anchor Line S. S. MASSILIA will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria dock on night with the following passengers, Medical inspection will take place along side the vessel at 6 p. m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Capt. E. N.T. Collins Mr. O. H. Roberton
Mrs. Collins Mr. L. M. Roberton

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. Bell Nurse & Infant Mrs. Clark, Child & 2 Infants
Mr. G. P. Clark Mrs. J, Stewart

TO GIBRALTER.

Mr. E. J. Norton Mrs. Norton & Child

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th September, 1913.

805. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.
Dress—Mufti.

806. Miniature Range—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

807 Recruit's Parade—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

808. Parade—The parade for "G" Company on Monday the 8th instant is cancelled

809. Bangalore Team—The following will proceed to Bangalore to represent the Corps at the S I & A Meeting:—

Capt F H James, Sergt-Major A A Wale, Qr Mr Sergt P R Soundy, "B" Coy, Qr Sergt P Gidney, "F" Coy, Sergt J Clerk, "A" Coy, Sergt M Byrne, "A" Coy, Sergt S Vardon, "A"-Coy, L-Cpl G Collyer, "E" Coy, Vol R H Selkirk, "A" Coy, V I W Clarke, "A" Coy, Vol P O'Brien, "A" Coy.

810. Staff—During the absence of Captain F H James at Bangalore, Lieut H B Murray will officiate as Adjutant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A NEW TRIAL.

The third day's sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.—

Raid Bhaichand (25), a Hindu had been tried by his Lordship and a special jury on Tuesday on a charge of murder. The jury having returned, by a majority of votes, a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, his Lordship disagreed and ordered that a new trial should take place.

On the sitting of the Sessions yesterday, his Lordship intimated to the Hon. the Advocate-General: On Tuesday, in this case, I disagreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury who found the prisoner guilty of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. I discharged the jury and ordered a re-trial by another jury. After hearing the evidence in the case, I had formed certain definite impressions; I think it is only fair to the accused that a new trial should take place at a Sessions presided over by another judge. All the witnesses reside in Bombay and the prosecution will not be prejudiced if I transfer the case to the next Sessions. I accordingly direct that this case be transferred to the next Criminal Sessions of this Court, and that the prisoner be tried at that Sessions.

MURDERING HIS RELATION.

The resumed hearing of the case in which Goora Labooram (22), and Changa Gopal (22), two Hindus, were charged with committing murder and hurt was taken up by his Lordship and the following special jury:—Messrs. Elias S. Sassoon (foreman), Haribhai Akhubhai Desai, William Thomas Tootill, Benjamin D. Benjamin, Camaji B. Cama, Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonker, Walter Stevens, Johns F. Flewker and Russel Sydney Gaddum.

After recording some more evidence counsel on both sides reserved their addresses till to-morrow.

The first accused made a statement in which he said that he was innocent and he did not go to the deceased's house. That day he was at Parel.

The second accused stated that he was innocent and owing to ill-feeling between himself and Maikram the latter had given false evidence.

At this stage the case was postponed till to-morrow.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Richard Charles Dawson (30), a Lance Corporal of the 2nd Battalion, Nottingham and Derby Regiment, who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to stand his trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust and forgery, was then tried by his Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. E. M. R. Nicholson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government solicitor, was for the Crown; while Mr. Barrow, barrister, defended.

Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department were in charge of the case.

Mr. Nicholson informed the Court that he charged the accused under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and not under section 406, as had been stated.

Counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, stated, that the accused was employed as a junior clerk in the Regimental Office at Colaba. On February 8, 1913, a postal money order for 138h. 4 d. was received in the office of Adjutant of the Regiment to b forwarded to the acting Corporal Cross who was the at Wellington. This money order was passed on to the Officer Commanding "H" Company of the Regiment for disposal. In the ordinary course the money order was passed on to Dawson for despatch. Later the Officer Commanding "H" Company received a memo from the Adjutant enquiring as to what had become of the money order in question. Enquiries were then instituted and it was found that on March 8, 1913. the day when the money order had been handed over to Dawson, Dawson had cashed the order at Colaba Post Office. On a comparison of the handwriting of the accused with the signature on the money order receipt, it was found that the writing was identical.

Captain Colline, commanding "H" Company who is proceeding to England to take up an adjutantship in the "Territorials," was examined. He deposed that the handwriting on the money order receipt was similar to that of the accused.

In answer to the Court witness said that he had often seen the accused's handwriting. He had often seen him also in the act of writing. Segt. Brown's handwriting was like that of the accused. If he could see the whole letter, he could positively say if it was in the handwriting of the accused. He was not prepared to swear that the name "G. A. Cross" on the postal order was in the handwriting of the accused.

At this stage the Sessions rose for the day.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Essa Cassam alias Monkey. a Mahomedan, aged 34. had been sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder by Mr. Justice McLeod, at the last Criminal Sessions.

Another charge of attempt to murder against him was fixed for the ensuing Sessions.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, yesterday, appeared before his Lordship and intimated that he withdrew the charge against the accused under Section 333, Indian Penal Code.

His Lordship granted the application.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, presided over by the Commissioner, Mr Justice McLeod.

NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE TAMBOOWALLA.

Mr. Kanga, applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent which was granted.

A SCHOOLBOY AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia applied for the discharge of a college boy named Ramnaklal Motilal Desai. Counsel stated that the insolvent was a son of a respectable and well-to-do man, and while he was a schoolboy got into bad company and was made to sign hundis, sometimes for no consideration at all, and at other times only for a part of the amount. While he was studying in the school, he went away from his home at the inducement of his friends and started a hair dressing saloon at Girgaum Road, called the New Hair Cutting Saloon. Mr. Wadia said that his client, the insolvent, received, as proprietor, only the cut hair, but none of the daily receipts. It was at this time that he contracted his debts which amounted to about Rs. 8,000, out of which he had received only half the sum as consideration. One day, the materials in the shop and the barbers disappeared. Afterwards, however, his well-wishers and relatives prevailed on him to reform himself and had induced him to join the College, and he was now practically leading a new life. His father had discarded him as he could not be taken back in the family after having lived with barbers and other low caste people, as he belonged to a high caste of Hindus. The creditors had advanced him money thinking that his father or brother-in-law who were substantial people, would pay up the debts. He, therefore, prayed for a discharge.

The Court enquired as to the age of the insolvent when he contracted the debts.

Mr. Wadia said that it was between eighteen and nineteen.

The Judge then said he thought the best way would be to prevent him from getting into further debts.

Mr. Wadia said his client was studying for the B. A. now, and it was feared if he were not given any protection, it would interfere with his appearing for the examination.

The Judge, thereupon, suspended his discharge for one year.

LALLUBHAI JAMNADAS.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order. In his application, counsel stated that the Insolvent was in straitened circumstances. There was a decree of the Small Causes Court against him and he was under fear that he would be arrested, and so he asked for the protection of the Court.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who appeared for the opposing creditor, the Hindustan Manufacturing Company, submitted that the prayer of the insolvent should not be granted. The insolvent, who was an inhabitant of Surat, had several times tried at Surat to be adjudicated as an insolvent. Then he came down to Bombay and got a friend to obtain a decree against him in the Small Causes Court. If the applicant would get an interim order, he would go away to Surat. Counsel said that his client had no objection if an interim order with regard to the decree of the Small Causes Court were granted.

His Lordship granted the application.

HAJI AHMED MOOSA.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extension of the interim order passed on him for two months.

The Court granted the application.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge:—Nasserwanji Barjorji; Yakoobbin Mahomed Arab; Dominic Francis Pereira; Dharamsey Karsandas Thacker; Ramji Mowji Thacker; Purshotum Apaji and Mowji Laxmidas.

JESHANMUL RELARAM KILPARNI.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and asked for his discharge. He stated that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs 1,79,000, while his assets amounted to Rs. 20 only.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the opposing creditors, Mishandas Fatechand, a firm, and objected to the insolvent's discharge on several grounds.

His Lordship refused to grant him a discharge.

A WIFE'S SUICIDE.

A woman, named Yaminabai, aged twenty who lived with her husband, Dyavn Peerji, at Duncan Road, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday morning as a result of opium poisoning.

Dyaun, the husband of the deceased woman, had two wives. The first wife is girl six years of age, and the deceased wa his second wife. About a week ago, Dyaun pledged all the ornaments of the deceased wife and it is said that she was much grieved at this. On Tuesday evening, her husband found her lying unconscious in her bed. He thought she was in a fit, and tried some medicines but failed to revive her. She was then taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning.

It was also discovered that the woman had, on Tuesday, purchased four annas worth of opium from a vendor at Null Bazaar.

An inquest was held yesterday morning and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

In reply to a representation submitted by the London All-India Moslem League in regard to the attitude of Indian Moslems to the Turkish advance in Thrace, the secretary of the League has received from Lord Crewe's secretary a letter, in which occurs the following passage:—The Marquis of Crewe finds no fault with the representation which your Committee have made; but he cannot undertake to discuss with them the view they take of the recent action of the Ottoman Government or the ultimate consequences of that action His Majesty's Government, while fully sympathising with religious sensibility and apprehensions of the Mussulmans of India, cannot regulate its policy in Europe by such considerations alone, and Lord Crewe believes he is right in not attributing to your Committee a claim that it should so act. But his Majesty's Government recognises and has always recognised that the sympathies of Indian Moslems are naturally drawn towards their co-religionist elsewhere in matters touching their common faith. The Government will always make it one among the objects of its policy to protect such legitimate religious feelings from wanton attack.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A fresh notice, under the orders of the Chief Judge, has been issued by the Registrar of the Court, stating that the Courts will be closed till September 30. No mention is, however, made as to where the Courts will be held on re-opening.

SHAM ILLNESSES.

ELECTRIC CURE FOR A MALINGERER.

SIR JOHN COLLIE'S AMUSING STORIES.

The arts of the malingerer were revealed in a series of amusing stories told by Sir John Collie at the meeting of the Forensic Medicine Section of the International Congress of Medicine in London.

There was a story of the woman who for weeks obtained much sympathy and not a little compensation for a "stiff" right knee, which she wore in a splint. When the splint was removed Sir John asked her to take off her boot and so entertained her with conversation that she forgot her pose and removed her boot by crossing her legs and bending her "stiff knee."

In two other cases Sir John Collie showed powers of deduction that should earn The admiration of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Both patients declared they had a limp, but the verdict went against them when Sir John pointed out that the soles of their shoes were equally word. A workman, who had received £24 as compensation for a bruised leg and a dislocated-thumb, was discovered swimming, diving, dressing, and undressing at the baths.

As Sir John remarked, "malingering is a battle of wits between knowledge and ignorance, and the ignorant are heavily handicapped." Before the Insurance Act there were thousands of men, many badly underpaid who were wholly unfit. Whether the socieities were wise in befitting them did not now concern the doctors, but who would blame underfed, ailing, dispirited toilers if they claimed sickness benefit to which they had a right and for which they had been compelled to make contributions? It was a mistake to think that all malingering was the outcome of deliberate wickedness. Great allowance has to be made for the personal equation.

PROFESSIONAL MALINGERERS.

Dr. A. S. Morley, of London, described the case of a woman who "adopted malingering as a profession," and was scared into activity by the fear of an electric shock. She was stated to have been knocked down by an omnibus, and lay with the lower limbs apparently helpless. She refused an operation, and for some weeks no one suspected that the case was not genuine. The chaplain ascertained that she had been in other hospitals for similar accidents and in similar circumstances. She was then carefully watched, and was seen to move when she thought she was free from observation. The surgeon then told her that he would cure her instantaneously by a strong electric current, but would be painful. She leapt up in bed and said she had been through that before and it would go home.

Some years later at the same hospital Dr. Morley recognised the same woman, whose spine was again supposed to be fractured. He got out a battery and started it, and the women was "up and off the stretcher like a rocket."

TIN SOLDIERS.

HOW STEVENSON PLAYED AT "LITTLE WARS."

The publication of Mr. H. G. Wells' "Little Wars," reminds a correspondent of the ambitions of another novelist in a similar direction. Robert Louis Stevenson shared with Mr. Wells that enthusiasm for what are called toys which, while it probably exists in the hearts of most "grown-ups," is suppressed by the majority as something rather to be ashamed of.

Stevenson always had the abiding spirit of the child in him, and entered wholeheartedly in the pastimes of the young Lloyd Osbourne. Becoming absorbed in the pursuit he developed a wonderful "Kriegspiel" which kept the two engrossed during the early days of his exile at Davos. An entertaining account of the strenuous campaigns they carried out has since been given by Mr. Osbourne. The game, he says, was constantly improved and elaborated until from a few hours a "war" took weeks to play, and the critical operations in the attic monopolised half their thoughts. The game was played in an attic, and Mr. Osbourne describes it as "a most chilly and dismal spot, reached by a crazy ladder and unlit save for a single frosted window; so low at the eaves and so dark that we could seldom stand upright, nor see without a candle."

Describing the method of procedure he says:—

"Upon the attic floor a map was roughly drawn in chalks of different colours, with mountains, rivers, towns, bridges, and roads of two classes. Here we would play by the hour, with tingling fingers and stiffening knees, and an intentness, zest, and excitement that I shall never forget. The mimic battalions marched and countermarched, changed by measured evolutions from column formation into line, with cavalry screens in front and massed supports behind in the most approved military fashion of to-day. It was war in miniature, even to the making and destruction of bridges, the intrenching of camps; good and bad weather, with corresponding influence on the roads; siege and horse artillery, proportionately slow, as compared to the speed of unimpeded foot, and proportionately expensive in the upkeep; and an exacting commissariat added the last touch of verisimilitude.

"The strength of the enemy in any given spot could only be ascertained according to strictly defined regulations, and an attempt was even made to mark certain districts as unhealthy and to settle by the hazard of the dice-box the losses incurred by all troops passing through them.

"During one way Stevenson chronicled the operations in a series of extracts from the "Glendarule Times" and the "Yallabally Record," until the editor of the latter sheet was hanged by order of General Osbourne and its place supplied by the less offensive 'Herald.'

"Year after year, he reverted to the game and even in Samoa, there was a campaign room with the map coloured on the floor, although the painful realities of actual warfare, either present or imminent, occupied all our thoughts for the closing period of Stevenson's life.

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BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

NAVAL AND MILITARY AVIATION.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM.

A Memorandum on Naval and Military Aviation, in continution of that presented to Parliament in April 1912, containing a statement of the progress made by the Royal Flying Corps during the first year of its existence, has been issued as a White Paper. The Royal Flying Corps now comprises the Central Flying School, the Naval Wing, the Military Wing, and a Reserve. There is also the separate establishment of the Royal Aircraft Factory. The Flying School has been established on Salisbury Plain, and two classes of flyers have completed their course of training. The Naval Wing has established aeroplane stations on the coast, and a cruiser is being fitted out for work with the Naval Wing. Four aeroplane squadrons of the Military Wing, out of a total establishment of seven squadrons, have been formed, in addition to the Military Airship Squadron. A Reserve of the Royal Flying Corps has been established, and lists of privately-owned aeroplanes which could be utilised in time of war have been compiled. The number of flyers of the Royal Flying Corps who have received the certificate of the Royal Aero Club is 218, as compared with thirty-four in May 1912. Of the ninety-nine privately-owned machines in the United Kingdom sixty could be made of some use for war purposes.

The Memorandum gives particulars of the progress in training at the Central Flying School and at the Naval Wing of the Flying Corps. The total number trained for all branches of the Naval Wing is 184.

Upon the work of the Royal Flying Corps in connection with the Army manœuvres the following comments are made:—"In spite of the temporary nature of the aircraft organisation a great deal of information was collected for the commander of each side. Only trifling damages to the equipment were sustained but the weather was generally favourable. The officer commanding the Military Wing stated that he thought it probable that no aeroplane or engines and few pilots and observers would stand the strain of more than three months' active service without relief. The airship, "Gamma," after making one successful night flight for reconnaissance and bombdrop failed to land at her field base on return, and rather than risk a landing at an unknown spot she remained in the air until after dawn. Aircraft should save cavalry much unnecessary work, but can in no way replace this arm of the Service. The introduction of aircraft into land warfare will be probably lead to a largely increased number of movements being made by night and to attempted concealment by day. Troops halted in open country should adopt loose formations. It is impossible to hear the report of guns, but the smoke or flame of discharge is plainly visible. Difficulty was experienced in discovering whether trenches were occupied or not, Bivouacs were easily detected. It will probably be difficult to estimate the strength of troops occupying towns in billets. Artillery can generally be identified both on the march and in bivouac.

A captain has been appointed to command His Majesty's ship *Hermes* and for naval air service duties. The *Hermes* has been fitted to carry hydro-aeroplanes for experimental purposes. Five large double aeroplane sheds have been erected at East Church, and in addition, some sheds have been rented from private owners. Permanent residential quarters have also been built at the Naval Flying School. Owing to the increasing importance of hydro-aeroplanes, it has been found necessary to establish a hydro-aeroplane station on the Isle of Grain, in the Medway. In addition to this station, sheds are erected or are in course of erection at Clashot, Harwish, Yarmouth, and Rosyth and negotiations are in progress for the establishment of further sheds in other localities. Five motor-cars and one motor lorry have been purchased for transport work; men have been sent to the Naval Motor School at Portsmouth to be trained as drivers. Steps are also being taken to acquire a number of motor boats for use at the various hydro-aeroplane stations. The manufacture of aeroplane and airship engines is being carefully watched and inspections made from time to time. Four naval engineer officers have been specially selected for this work. Attention has been paid to the question of the acceptance and construction of naval aircraft. A system of close inspection while under construction, by Admiralty inspectors, has been instituted.

There are six airships in the possession of the Royal Flying Corps, and one is being built at Farnborough. Steps have been taken which the sanction of the Government to make a considerable increase in the number of airships. In dealing with the work of the Royal Aircraft Factory the Memorandum states that action has been taken to keep abreast of all practical developments in the aeroplane industry in all parts of the world, and certain engine-builders at Home and abroad have been approached with the view of obtaining engines for test. The Memorandum also gives an account of the work of the Flying Corps in the Naval Manœuvres of 1912.

A correspondent writes from Arantangi in Madras—On the night of the 28th August a band of dacoits broke into the residence of the Taluq Magistrate and robbed the inmates of jewels valued at Rs. 1,000. The Taluk Magistrate who was sleeping in the outer pial was severely beaten and the dacoits carried off their booty before assistance could arrive.

SWIZ
"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

100 FISHER FOLK STARVED.

COLONY FORGOTTEN ON ARCTIC OCEAN ISLE.

TERRIBLE STORY TOLD IN DIARY OF THE DYING.

A message from Archangel, on the White Sea, transmitted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," gives moving details as to the tragic fate of a colony of fishermen.

In 1909, says the message, a contractor of fisheries at Archangel, having decided to create a settlement on the coast of the Island of Nova Zembla, in the Arctic Ocean, embarked for that distant land a certain number of families of fishermen. He neglected, however, to assure the revictualling of these poor people, who remained thus for ten months without communication with the outer world. All died of sickness and hunger.

A scientific expediton which started last month for the colony has discovered in a hut a diary giving an idea or the terrible drama in which the whole population—comprising about 100 persons—perished.

The insufficiency of food first of all caused maladies which were responsible for the death of a portion. The remainder died of hunger.

The diary of the dying contained at the end the following distressing lines:

"We have no more provisions, and our fisheries are only giving us very little. . . : A vessel seems to be coming near. It is an illusion. . . . It is terrible to see our children dying of hunger. The implore us to gave them food, but what can we do? . . . . We are eating the wool of our clothing, and we are hoping that help will soon come. . . . The children are all dead. . . . Only four fishermen and two women are left. . . . Our sufferings are terrible: . . . Two fishermen have died. They are the flesh of the corpses. . . . I, Genoff, am the last survivor, and, weak as I am, I am writing this. I am shaking already. My eyes are trembling and my hands also."

The note of the dying man ends there.

The colony; when it was discovered, offered a terrible spectacle. The huts were empty and half destroyed, and around them law the remains of the dead. Three of them were still holding their children clasped in their arms.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Africa are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams (exchanged between diplomatic legations 26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guaycil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Suer in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Petrision, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Saloniks. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or Greek only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (14-8-13).

Owing to interruption Yangtze lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Salonika, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Gervin, Elassona has been opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Seiling.ad (Mutsaph Pasha), Gorna (D Journai) Bala, Lom-Palanki, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demirhissar, Dedeagbad and Nevrokop. Charges for above mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Telegrams in secret language for Crete may now be accepted. This cancels a previous notification issued on 18th October (25-8-13 n

From 1st September next deferred Foreign telegrams at half rates may be accepted via Indo on Eastern for Chili and Peru excepting wireless offices of latter. (2-9-13).

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is also prohibited (30-8-13).

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Madras Government have accorded administrative approval to the estimates amounting to Rs. 1 lakh, for the construction of a new Municipal Hospital at Bellary.

During their recent visit to Calcutta Lord and Lady Pentland went to lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, who were also entertaining Lord Carmichael and afterwards were present at the races.

There is a strong feeling in Nuwara Eliya against the proposed destruction of the maze in the Park. The maze is said to contain a half mile walk within a square of about fifty yards and the walls which consist of a live fence of imported ornamental trees were perfected with much trouble and at great expense and took nearly three years to grow to the required height.

At her own expenses the consort of the Maharaja of Travancore has borne the cost of the construction of a new ward, costing Rs. 3,000. for the Catherine Booth Hospital of the Salvation Army at Vadasseri, South Travancore. The opening ceremony has been ordered to be performed by Mr. Subrahmania Iyer, Senior Dewan Peishkar Southern Division, on behalf of the Maharaja.

Infant mortality in India is always very high and there is no province where the returns are more lamentable than Bengal. In the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1912 it is stated nearly 340,000 children died during the first year of their existence, this representing a loss of 21 per cent of the births. The figures in 1911 were just under 310,000, so that the increased mortality was serious. Calcutta has hitherto been returning the highest death-rate among infants, 26 per cent of births, but Jalpaiguri with 28·69 per cent and Dinajpur with 26·26 are now worse. In half-a-dozen other districts.

Some time ago at Kermanshah, Persia, were observed quantities of seed corn scattered about the city. They were white in substance and of the consistency of Indian corn. The people persuaded themselves that the grains were the manna their forefathers ate in the wilderness, and it was decided to seek the opinion of the Royal Botanic Society on the phenomenon. "The grain," says the report of the society, "is manna found in different parts of Western Asia and Northern Africa. Fragments of the plant are blown by the wind in great masses into neighbouring regions. It is supposed that this manna is identical with that of the ancient Israelits."

Colonel W.T. Grice, of the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, equally with Colonel Leslie of the 2nd Battalion, deplores in his annual report the fact that there are so many hundreds of men in Calcutta, who are unwilling to take their share of imperial duty. What these young gentlemen who spend all their leisure in football, golf, bridge, and poodle-faking forget is he says that when trouble comes they will be collected with and treated like the women and children. As has been frequently pointed out, though the European population of Calcutta is steadily growing the Volunteers find it harder and harder every year to keep up their numbers and are obliged, in some units, to accept recruits that ought not to be admitted.

The efficiency of the Rangoon Town Police is fittingly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in his review of the work of the force last year. It was unhappily found necessary to inflict a considerable number of punishments for minor departmental offences; but on the other hand really serious offences entailing dismissal from the service were rare. Recruits among certain classes are becoming scarce, and such men as do present themselves for enlistment are markedly inferior in physique compared with the recruits of former years. This deterioration is specially observable among Sikhs and Punjabis, men who have always been largely recruited for police work in Rangoon and other places far afield from their own homes. His Honour is anxious to know whether any "special cause has arisen in the last two years to diminish the supply of good Burmese recruits" for police work. The Lieutenant-Governor recalls that two years ago the supply of Burmans "of a good stamp and fair education" exceeded the demand.

No more Loaves
as heavy as lead, no more cakes as flat as pancakes, no more worry in the kitchen or disappointment in the dining room, if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."
Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is light and digestible instead of tough and doughy—you can even eat it as it comes from the oven, all hot and fragrant, instead of waiting until it is cold.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
is used one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Made by BROWN & POLSON, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for bread and dainty cakes, &c.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

STOLE £140 AND SPENT 3d.

A boy of 14 years was remanded at Grimsby charged with stealing £140 in gold from his employers. Three weeks ago he ran away from his mother at Manchester and tramped to Grimsby. When charged the boy reqlied: "I see it there every morning; it was the sudden temptation." He had spent threepence.

LEATHER TROUSERS.

A pair of leather trousers a hundred years old are to find a new tenant. They had been originally given to a poor boy under the terms of a seventeenth-century charity for Hammersmith boys. They passed into the possession of a Bournemouth lady, who has now given them to the Hammersmith guardians with directions to give them to a poor boy in the parish. The trousers are said to be in good condition.

RICHMOND AND KING MANOEL.

The Mayor of Richmond is arranging for a presentation to be made to King Manoel on the occasion of his approaching marriage, and already a representative list of subscribers has been obtained. Since their arrival in Richmond three years ago, the Mayor writes in a letter to the Press, King Manoel and Queen Amelie have shown an active interest in all the social and philanthropic work of the town. The subscribers include the Dowager Countess of Erroll, Lord Sudeley, Lord Farquhar, Lady Edith Drummond, and Sir Frederick Cook.

COLONEL CODY'S WIDOW.

Mr. MacCullum Scott asked the Prime Minister in Mail week whether, in view of the services rendered to flying in Great Britain by Colonel Cody, it was proposed to make any provision for his dependents

Mr. Asquith: I am inquiring into this matter, but cannot say anything definite at the present time.

Colonel Cody spent all his earnings upon his flying work, and liabilities which have to be met allow of no provision for Mrs. Cody. For seven years he had supported a widow cousin of his wife and her three children.

LONGEVITY RECORD.

A remarkable record of longevity in one parish comes from Glynde, Sussex, the home of the Brand family. An old lady has just died aged ninety-three years. Her husband, who predeceased her, was ninety-two, and had worked on the Glynde Estate for seventy-five years. Joe Ede, the woodman is still living at the age of eighty-eight. He has worked for the Brands during eighty years, having been in the service of Speaker Brand's father. In a row of six cottages at Glynde there are people whose ages are ninety, eighty-seven, over eighty in two other cases, and over seventy.

TRANSPARENT FROCKS.

"We are used to a great deal in the matter of women's dress in Canada, but we have been astounded and shocked in England," remarked one of a party of girls from Regina, Canada, who in Mail week left Bristol for home after a three week's tour of the United Kingdom. "Far from appealing to us as evidence of good taste, the indiscriminate use of absolutely transparent materials in the dress of English girls simply amazed us. This was particularly noticeable in London and other large cities. The popularity of these base styles is not to the credit of the English girl."

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.

Volume two of the report on the twelfth census of Scotland has just been issued as the Blue-book [Cd.6896]. The population of the country is given at 4,760,904 (2,308,839 males and 2,452,065 females). Compared with the census of 1901 there was an increase of 288,801, or 6.5 per cent. The ratio of females to males in Scotland at the present census was 106·2 to 100. At the last census this ratio was 105·7 to 100. The enumeration of Gaelic-speaking persons in Scotland was first instituted in the census of 1881. The census now under review gives the number of Gaelic speakers at 202,398, as against 230,806 in 1901.

MOUNTAINEER'S FATE.

A terrible fate has overtaken a mountain climber named Leisgang while making an ascent in the Bregenz Mountains, Vorarlberg. Leisgang, who was roped to a companion, slipped and fell over the edge of a precipice. His companion was able to get a foothold but was severely injured by the shock of the sudden pull on the rope, and was unable to render any help to Leisgang. The latter remained dangling over the precipice, and when a rescue party arrived was found frozen to death in this terrible position. His companion was saved.

VICAR'S CENSURE.

Thousands of people attended the funeral at Cheshunt in mail week of the four men killed in the motor-bus disaster near Hoddesdon, Herts. Several of the injured, some of them with their arms in slings and their heads bandaged, were present, and one man swooned while the Vicar of Cheshunt was conducting the burial service.

Addressing the people after the funeral, the Vicar, the Rev. C. B. Law, said he could not help feeling that God had spoken to them in this sad disaster. 'There is too much drinking in this district," he exclaimed, "too much swearing, too much blasphemy, too much dishonesty, too much of all that is bad—and God is speaking to us, bidding us turn from our evil ways. That is the meaning of this, and it has all been done in love."

ADVENTURE OVER THE SANDS.

Two men, Mr. Alfred Houghton, of Southport, and Mr. Charles Herriman, of Widnes, have performed the adventurous feat of crossing the sands from Southport to Blackpool. The actual distance from shore to shore is about seven miles, but owing to the perilous state of the sands at various places they had to go a long way round. They encountered three different lots of quick sands, and had repeatedly to turn back. They used a rope, and Mr. Houghton, who led, sunk over the knees in the sands, but was pulled out by his friend. When the Ribble estuary was reached they stripped and carried their clothes around their necks. The width of the river at this point was 250 yards. It was low tide, and there was a strong current, but they got over in safety. They dressed and completed the journey without difficulty.

BIGGEST AMERICAN PEARL.

The most valuable pearl ever found on the American continent has been brought into Chicago to be appraised. The pearl was found several days ago by Dr. Jesse Carr, of Sheridan, Ill., on the banks of the Fox river. It weighs 62 grains and is a perfect specimen. Dr. Carr had spent the day rowing, and as he beached his boat his attention was attracted by a giant mussel shell. Not suspecting the treasure, he prised open the shell and found the great pearl nestling inside. His friends, to whom he exhibited his find, admired the size and beauty of it, but guessed far below its real value. Pearl fisherman have found large gems in the Fox river, but nothing equalling this one in size and perfection. Dr. Carr named it "Queen of America" and presented it to his wife. On his first opportunity he brought it to Chicago to have it appraised, and was astonished when he was told that it was worth dols. 8,700.

SUPPER RAIDS.

The brutal enforcement by the police of the Mayor's order declaring that New York restaurants must be closed at 1 a. m., and that all persons remaining therein after that hour shall be thrown out, has evoked a tremendous outcry in New York. The battle is being fought nightly. Eight hundred men and women, including the Public Prosecutor—Mr. Whitman—were objected from Healy's Restaurant a few minutes after one o'clock one morning in mail week by policemen armed with batons and revolvers. Clubbed and bleeding men were pitched into the streets by the side of hatless women, whose clothing in many instances was torn and displaced by the rough handling of the police.

Acts of violence by the police were more numerous than on similar occasions previously. Scores of men with sandwiches and other articles of food in their hands were lifted from their chairs as if they were infants and tumbled struggling on to the kerb.

An engaged couple, both strangers to New York, were amongst those hurled into the street. They were separated in the conflict, but on being re-united outside, the man said: "Look here, Gertrude, I am sick of this. Let us get married and go to good old London. There they know how to treat people civilly."

WHY NAPOLEON DIED.

Napoleon's last illness—a subject of frequent dispute among medical men—was discussed by the History of Medicine Section of the Medical Congress.

Seven British doctors attended the Emperor, and, after a post-mortem examination, they arrived at the conclusion that he died from cancer of the stomach. Dr. Arnold Chaplain at the Congress sided with Professor Keith's view that the cause of death was fever, due to endemic causes.

Dr. Guthrie, who accepted the cancer theory, sought to show that in the close of his life Napoleon suffered from hypopituitarism—a comparatively new disease due to the secretion of a small gland in the centre of the head. In this disease hair disappears from the head and body, and fat grows where bones should be superficial, the body assuming a feminine appearance.

"The saddest part of all," said Dr. Guthrie, in tracing the Emperor's mental change towards the close of his life, "is that Napoleon became a bore."

5 M.P.S. IN ONE BATHROOM.

The story of Unionist members hiding in a bathroom at the House of Commons on the occasion of a "snap" division, recently gave rise to a bright interlude in the House of Commons one day in mail week.

Mr. Swift McNeill, one of the Irish Nationalists, proposed that the bathroom accommodation should be increased, and with a great show of artlessness inquired of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, one of the Liberal Whips, whether he was aware "that this night week there was a great demand on the bathrooms, and that one was crowded by five members." He added a jocular inquiry as to whether such a scene of confusion had ever been known since the incident at the Pool of Siloam.

"The facts may be as the hon. and learned member suggests," answered Mr. Benn, "but in this case no miracle followed." The smart repartee of the Junior Whip delighted the House, and there was general laughter.

"Is the hon. gentleman aware that among the five members in the bathroom were no Nationalists?" inquired Sir John Lonsdale, an Irish Unionist, the innocent observation covering a subtle thrust.

LADIES' CORNER.

CARUSO ON HOW GIRLS SHOULD DRESS.

Caruso holds views of his own on how girls should or should not dress. They should, he believes, above all things cultivate a sense of fitness in costume. Those girls who work should wear suitable frocks for working in and the athletic girl should not appear too ungraceful in the eyes of the world, but, on the contrary, study a certain smartness as well as comfort when she chooses her clothes. A model of a frock that won special approbation from Caruso is described by a correspondent. It is a simple one-piece frock with cross-over bodice, rounded neck, and elbow sleeves. The skirt fullness is so placed that the slim straight silhouette is not disturbed, yet walking is made easy and graceful. In a word, he is all for one place dresses that do not create in a girl a nervous dream, as the skirt and blouse suits do, that a pin may fill to stay in place, that a belt may slip or a hook or button give at the back of a blouse! The one-piece garment should be conservative in cut and tailored in finish—"attractively workaday."

PIN-MONEY FOR GIRLS.

A few weeks ago in an American paper, girls were invited to send in a list of things they could do that might help them to earn pin-money in the summer holidays.

Amongst others the following were contributed:—

1. Managing picnics.
2. Working in summer hotels.
3. Collecting bills.
4. Reading aloud in a sanatorium, hydro, or nursing home.
5. Collecting and selling old furniture.
6. Curing and canning fruit that would otherwise be wasted.
7. Caring for children on a farm.
8. Catching and breeding moths and butterflies.

INGENIOUS IDEAS.

Where the American girls are ingenious is in that the town teacher or college girls who have not pennies to spare, but who are nervy or brain tired, take light situations in hotels in mountain resorts during their holidays, or go as ladies, maids or companions on ocean voyages. Others grow flowers in the country and sell them at hotels or private houses at fashionable health and pleasure resorts. Other girls who are adepts at snap-shotting take their cameras to seaside resorts and wait regularly on the beach every morning offering to snap-shot the ladies sitting there, but chiefly their children and their pets.

"THE LANCET" AND THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Leading Medical Journal and the Latest Food for Infant Feeding.

The practical solution of the problem of adequately nourishing the infant who has to be bottle-fed is one which is of overwhelming importance in India, where so many mothers cannot nurse their babies. When, therefore, *The Lancet* devotes itself to dealing with the latest and best method of making animal milks "To all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* states, every mother will rejoice.

The solution of the difficulty of artificial infant-feeding is found, according to a writer in *The Lancet*, in two facts:

(1) Cow's milk casein is acknowledged as the great obstacle to infantile digestion.

(2) Nature provides a large proportion of milk-albumin in human milk, while in cow's milk there is very little.

Discussing this matter editorially, *The Lancet* states: "Since human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as cow's milk, there can be little doubt of the importance of this substance in the artificial feeding of infants."

For many years scientists endeavoured to obtain this milk-albumin artificially in a soluble form. It has only been done within the last two years. It is called Albulactin.

WHAT A WRITER IN "THE LANCET" STATES.

The practical result of feeding a large number of infants with Albulactin was thus summed up in *The Lancet* by the writer of an important article on the subject: "When a new born infant is started upon its career of hand feeding, the practitioner is always anxious as to whether the bottle will agree. My own observations have impressed me very firmly with the conviction that these anxieties may be dispelled when the milk is modified with Albulactin. It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed.

"Previously, in my own practice, if an infant showed any signs of dyspeptic discomfort in its early days of artificial feeding, it usually meant that there would be much ringing of the changes before a suitable milk mixture could be found. But having recourse to milk modification by means of Albulactin, it soon became evident that this method bore the palm, and that it is preferable to, and more reliable than, the use of citrated milk, peptonised milk, cream and whey feeding, and all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion."

No statement could possibly be more direct. When it is remembered how supreme in the medical world is the authority of *The Lancet*, what mother can fail to desire to try the preparation which has such endorsement. Nor is *The Lancet* alone in the matter, for every medical journal in England and Germany has been equally authoritative, while *The Indian Medical Gazette* states: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

Albulactin is prepared by Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen, who will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE DEAD MAN OF DERRY.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

The inquest on Francis Armstrong, who, at his 36th, was shot during the Derry riots, was opened on August 14. Armstrong's brother said that while he and the deceased were looking out of windows they saw a large body of police, armed with rifles, and batons, charge the mob past their house into Upper Fountain-street. The noise of breaking glass and shots were heard. He next saw four policemen running back; they seemed to have lost their way.

Two of the policemen fired over the roof of a laundry. The witness saw no one on that roof. They then passed a little further down, and at the Baptist Chapel one of the policemen fired at the ornamental concrete ball on the top of the building. He thought the police mistook this for man's head. The ornament fell into the street, and the police men passed on to the corner of the street, where one of them lifted his rifle to his shoulder and took aim. There was a flash, and, added the witness, "my brother was shot dead on the spot."

"There is not the least doubt," said the witness, "that the constable took deliberate aim. He fired the instant he put the rifle to his shoulder, and as soon as he did so ran out of sight. At the time the shot was fired there was no one in that part of the street, which is called Lower Fountain-street. The police charge had driven all the crowd into Upper Fountain-street.

Dr. McLaughlin said the man was dead when he arrived. The bullet passed through the brain. The wound must have been caused by a large expanding bullet.

Dr. Elliott said he thought the witness Armstrong was making a mistake, and that the bullet came from above, on the opposite side of the street. In his opinion the bullet could not have been fired from the point stated by the deceased's brother.

Inspector Moore, who had charge of the police at this point, said that, when the police charged the mob, the air was thick with bottles, stones, bits of iron, and revolver shots. After he heard that a man had been shot he examined the carbines and ammunition of his armed men, and each had the same amount as when he left the barracks. None of his armed men got detached from the main body.

The inquest was adjourned.

RESCUE OF NAVAL AIRMEN.

The Admiralty has received information of the rescue in the North Sea of two officers of the British Naval Aerial Service, who met with a mishap with their aeroplane. Their plight being observed by a German steamer, they were rescued, together with their apparatus, and afterwards transferred to the cruiser "Hesmes", from which vessel they had ascended.

PARLIAMENT OF AGEING MEN.

REPUTATIONS OF THE SESSION.

Grey hairs find a sanctuary, a welcome in Parliament.

A film of heads touched with the silvery sheen that time bestows passes before one when musing over the reflection of parliamentary reputations as they stand at the end of the session just closed. In the world of commerce and industry this is the age of the young men. They fill positions of responsibility and they do brilliantly; but asks a London writer where are the brilliant young men in Parliament? Young, is of course, a comparative term, and among the 670 members of the House of Commons are many who must be classed as young in the parliamentary sense; but if the modern standard of a "too old at forty" were applied ruthlessly at St. Stephen's "all that was left of them, left of 600," would be "counted out" immediately the orders of the day were called. There would not be a quorum left. "Too young at forty" is the maximum of Parliament.

The men who prevail in this assembly are all well advanced in the middle span of life, and the few who dominate it are either grey-haired or rapidly approaching the period when their locks will become so scanty that colour is of no particular moment. The Unionists have the largest contingent of young men in the House. But where among them is the man under forty when members will flock into hear?

THE GREY PREVAIL.

Apart from Mr. Bonar Law, the name of Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Mr. F. E. Smith upon the indicator is a clarion call to members; but these debaters in the prime of life and vigour would have to be ruled out under the age limit of forty, whilst the Unionist who will attract the biggest house—for men of all parties rush in from tea room or library as a tribute of personal affection for Mr. Arthur Balfour, the prince of parliamentarians—had grown grey in its service years ago.

The most magnetic personality on the Liberal side, Mr. Lloyd George, is grey. He has grown groyer in a sesion—though not from age—and he sits beside a silvery-haired and fast-ageing Premier and a Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Birrell), whose hair is assuming a very venerable tint. Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, himself strong and robust at sixty-two, has scarcely a young man in his party, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, whose bushy hair is more than sprinkled with grey, leads a party wholly made up of men who are of middle age or past it. Among ministers Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, and Sir John Simon are commanding figures who show little trace of the burden of years, but their birth certificates blow sky-high the views which were axioms in the world of business a few years ago, and to which a large portion of the community still clings tenaciously.

A youthful appearance is no bar to success in the House—the case of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the popular young Government Whip, is proof on this point—and members are supremely generous and tolerant in their attitude towards young talent, but the fact remains that this is an assembly in which the middle-aged and the grey overwhelmingly prevail.

NO RISING HOPE.

In a session which was described by Mr. Austen Chamberlain as "the deadest and most uninteresting" he could recall the opportunities for young hands to fashion a parliamentary reputation for themselves have not been frequent. It will be difficult for any man to look back on this session as the one which was the stepping-stone to a brilliant career at Westminster. A few promising parliamentary figures have strengthened and deepened the foundations of a career already laid, but no "rising hope" has been discerned.

The most conspicuous instance of a man who has improved his position is Lord Robert Cecil, and his success was won in the Marconi Committee room rather than on the floor of the House. Sir Mark Sykes, too, who always commands attention when he speaks on Near East questions and problems of the Territorial Force, has deepened his hold on the House, and a roar neighbour, the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, has won a position for himself on Balkan topics. Mr. Arthur Lee has shown himself a searching critic of the Government on service questions and the great problems of national defence, and in meeting the artillery of Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely he has had a very heavy burden of work. Another Front Bench Unionist, Mr. Pretyman, has fought the cause of land-owners large and small with a rare courage and obstinate persistency, and Mr. Lloyd George has found in him a foeman who could not be left to Mr. Masterman.

In Insurance Act discussions Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson has taken a prominent and effective part, and on all questions of finance Mr. Cassel has been a ready and sound debater for whom the Treasury experts have come to have a great respect. By the handling of the Marconic ase Mr. George Cave, the lucid K.C., who represents Kingston, has clearly added to his parliamentary laurels. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen and Mr. Ormsby-Gore have ably championed the Welsh Church in the time of tribulation and on Home Rule affairs Mr. Mitchell-Thomson has spoken with ability and knowledge, while Lord Henry Bentinck has become prominent for his able advocacy of workshop and factory reform.

A was has said that the Irish Nationalists have all improved their parliamentary reputations—by keeping silent. But silence in Parliament is not golden If reputations there were earned by a still tongue it would be a very eminent assembly indeed, for certainly quite half the members have never contributed one speech to the debates this session, and there are many who have spoken on no more than one occasion.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

"HUMAN LEOPARDS" OF SIERRA LEONE.

CEREMONIAL CANNIBOLISM.

A despatch from Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Seirra Leone, reporting on the measures adopted to deal with unlawful societies in the Protectorate, has been issued.

Mention has from time to time been made in *The Times* of the pernicious rites performed by a secret society known as the Human Leopard Society, to deal with which the new measures and additions to the already existing Human Leopard and Alligator Ordinance have been drafted. Sir Edward Merewether in his report says that it has not yet been decided whether the object of the Human Leopard Society, which has been so active of late in the Sherbro district, is merely to satisfy the craving which some savages have for human flesh, or whether the eating of human flesh is only part of some ceremony which is believed to have the effect of increasing the mental and physical powers of the members of the society. The despatch continues:—

Several cases of murder committed by this society have at various times come before the Circuit Court, and convictions have been obtained, but the full extent of the society's operations was not brought to light until last year, when the District Commissioner received information that from 20 to 30 murders had been committed since the year 1907, the Imperri sub-district and the country round Pujehun being the principal centres of the trouble. The District Commissioner reported the matter to the Government at the end of July, and proceeded to arrest the persons who appeared to be implicated. By the middle of October 336 persons had been arrested, including several paramount chiefs and leading men from the different chiefdoms. In many cases there was no corroborative evidence, and all attempts to obtain such evidence proved fruitless; a very strong oath of secrecy having clearly been imposed on all the people. Even the relatives of the victims, who were in most cases young boys and girls, were afraid to give information.

As the result of an inquiry carried out by the Solicitor-General, who was sent to assist in the investigation, 42 persons were committed for trial, of whom three turned King's evidence, and 291 were discharged. Later on 66 other persons were arrested, all of whom were committed for trial on various charges.

DRASTIC AMENDMENTS.

The state of things disclosed by the reports of the District Commissioner was so serious, and the pernicious influence of the Human Leopard Society appeared to be so widely spread, that it was considered necessary, in order to deal adequately with the situation, to give the Government special powers.

Out of 108 persons committed by the District Commissioner 34 were brought to trial, 71 were released after a "nolle prosequi" had been entered, and three died before trial. Of the persons brought to trial nine were convicted of murder and ten others of lesser offences, the remaining 15 being acquitted. Seven of the nine men convicted of murder were executed, and in the case of the other two the capital sentence was commuted for one of imprisonment for life.

In spite of the energetic measures taken by the Government, Sir Edward fears that it would be imprudent to assert that the criminal organization has been broken up.

The blind belief of the natives in the efficacy of the "medicines" concocted by the society (especially that known as "Borfima") the power and authority enjoyed by the possessors of these medicines; the fact that periodical human sacrifices are considered to be necessary in order to renew the efficacy of the medicines; and a tendency on the part of some natives to cannibalism pure and simple—all these causes will contribute to the survival of this baneful organization.

ACROSS GREENLAND.

VICISSITUDES OF DANISH EXPLORERS.

The Danish Expedition, under Captain Koch, who was one of Erichsen's men, has accomplished the object with which it set out in June, 1912, having crossed right through Greenland from the north-east to the west coast, coming out finally at Proeven, near Upernivik, in Baffin Bay.

The journey was long and arduous, but the four explorers are none the worse for their twelve months of travel, though towards the end of the journey they came near to disaster through bad weather and exhaustion from lack of food.

Describing the journey of the explorers across Greenland, a special message states that the party wintered to the east of the most central part of Queen Louise Land. On April 20 the expedition left, with five sleighs and five horses, to begin the 750 mile march over the inland ice. During the first forty days the weather was extremely bad. Violent blizzards raged, and the horses suffered terribly. They became snow-blind and so exhausted that three of them had to be killed.

The weather later improved, but now the rays of the sun began to torment the travellers, and burned the skin off their faces, which were soon covered with raw wounds. The temperature at night fell to 30deg. below zero. The horses were found to be most useful at this time. Snowshoes fitted to their feet helped them through the loose snow.

Unfortunately, on July 11, the last horse but one had to be killed because fodder was failing, though, as it turned out, splendid pasture was only a few miles away. The next day the weather was very bad, and provisions gave out, the men remaining for 35 hours without food under a projecting rock. On July 15 they wished to continue the march, but were so exhausted from hunger, cold, and wet that they were not able to get on. They then killed their dog which had accompanied them the whole way. They cooked the flesh, and were just about to eat it when they saw a sailing boat on a fiord to the east of Proeven. By means of shots and signals they attracted the attention of those on board the boat, which belonged Pastor Chemnitz, who was himself in it. He brought the worn-out explorers to Proeven, where they were received with the greatest kindness by the colonists.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE MANŒUVRES.

The report of Admiral Sir W. H. May, Umpire-in-Chief of the recent manœuvres, is in the possession of the Admiralty, and in due course will be considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence. The Admiralty have resolved to allow not even a synopsis of the report to be made public, and nothing short of a vote of the House of Commons in favour of publication will affect the determination of the Lordships. The dramatic suddenness with which the Red Fleet broke through a strong line of defence and carried out an active raiding policy at Grimsby and Immingham, and Blyth and Sunderland, even when described in the sober language of an official narrative published broadcast might conceivably make sensational reading; hence, no doubt, the reluctance of the Admiralty to disclose the terms of the Umpire-in-Chief's report. The public therefore must be left to form their own opinions, by piecing together the fragments of a story from which the only possible deduction is that the operations have provided the authorities with data upon the defence problem, in the light of which the question must be studied anew, and the publication of which would be inimical to the interests of the country.

SKILL AND EFFICIENCY.

The gratifying fact that with one or two minor exceptions the whole of the 346 ships which took part in the manœuvres have either reverted to their former duties or been assigned to new spheres of service which they are ready to enter upon at once affords convincing testimony of the efficient condition in which the material of the fleet is now maintained. "Lame ducks," were a negligible quantity and the withdrawals from the opposing fleets during the operations owing to mishaps and other causes could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Moreover, the fact that "the price of Admiralty" has not to be paid in the sacrifice of a single life is the highest tribute to the skilful manner in which the great armada was handled.

SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

Although there has not been that rapid developement in submarine signalling that was at one time anticipated by those sanguine souls who are to be found at the back of all such innovations, yet the exports have pushed and kept the question well to the fore since it first stepped into the arena of practical things. There are few passenger liners in the merchant service running on regular routes, where fog and bad weather are often prevalent, which do not complete their scientific safety outfit by accompanying an installation of wireless telegraphy plant with a plant for submarine signalling. The new Australian liner Ceramic, belonging to the White Star Company, has been equipped by her enterprising directors, with submarine signalling apparatus, which is connected with the bridge, and so to the hand of the navigator in thick or foggy weather. Several of the largest men-of-war are so fitted, also, and experiments are still being carried out by experts in the fleet, with a view to an extended use of submarine signalling between underwater craft while under way and cruising together in a submerged condition, as well as between the larger surface vessels and the light-ships and lighthouses around the coasts. Ships of the Navy have already received help from this source while navigating Britains fog-bound coasts during the months that this enemy of navigator visits the British Isles and the signalling possibilities between ship and ship, at sea and in harbour when visual signals are not possible or advisable, are sufficiently attractive to ensure experiments being pursued until these possibilities have been fully discovered.

CANADA AND ARMY MANOEUVRES.

The British Army manœuvres this year will be attended by Colonel Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, who is taking with him no fewer than twenty officers of the Canadian Militia representative of the Service and the Dominion. Colonel Hughes is elaborating a scheme whereby the Canadian forces will be trained in exactly the same manner as the Imperial Army, and he intends to try and induce the Governments of the other Dominions to follow Canada's example. He has also a scheme in hand to bring over an entire brigade of all arms to take part in the British manœuvres every year, and in this, again, he hopes to induce the other Dominions to take part.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS IN INDIA.

A high tribute is paid by a Home Service paper to the dairy farms which have been established for the benefit of the troops in India says:—The establishment of Government dairy farms under the control of the Q. M. G. Department in India was a very wise move. For a long time before Government farms were established a great many regiments had regimental dairies, some of which were very well managed—better, indeed, than some of the Government farms were at first. Now the Government farms are satisfactory, and everything possible is done to insure the supply of all dairy produce being unimpeachable from a sanitary point of view. The men in charge are men who have had experience of the work in this country, and the supplies leave little to be desired in the matter of quality...Many things have had their part in the great improvement in the health of the British Army in India, but it can safely be said that the reform in the method of supply of milk and butter has had a very large share. Looking back, it seems wonderful how anyone escaped enteric under the old conditions; one thing was the milk was so bad that no one thought of drinking it except to dilute tea and coffee. The cost of the Government of India in establishing these dairy farms must have been very heavy with their great ranges of buildings and equipment with the latest dairy machinery. What return they may be getting on their outlay we do not know; prices to the troops are kept low and the staff is well paid. At first it was said the farms did not pay their working expenses, but has the managers have now got more experience of Indian conditions and the superintending staff also have learnt much, the farms will probably pay their way. Even if they do not, the establishment of the farms can be looked on in the same light as any other improvement in the conditions of the soldier's life in the East.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND RECRUITING.

There is no doubt that away from the garrison towns and the neighbourhood of permanent camps the general population at Home is extraordinary ignorant of the conditions of a soldier's life. In a marvellously short space of time the cinematograph has become a part of the life of the country; no place with any pretension to call itself a town is without its electric theatre, and even some places that are no more than villages are catered for in this respect. The prices charged at these places are so low that a very large proportion of the rising generation manage to collect the necessary pennies to pay at least one visit a week. The value of these shows for educational purposes is often insisted on, and a small proportion of the films, those that show actual happenings in other walks of life, must have an educational value. A great many of the people who go to see these shows have as little knowledge of the real conditions of a soldier's life as they have of the life of a native of an African village. It is for this reason that the War Office are fully justified in giving facilities for the life of the soldier to be represented on the films as it really is. These films will reach a great many people who would never have had a chance of knowing anything about a soldier's life in the ordinary way. There are great number of people who only know anything about it from hearing the occasional old soldier tell yarns which they don't believe unless they happen to be to the discredit of the Service, and so fall in with their old-time prejudices The Army is in a position to say, "The more the public knows about us the better, we have nothing to conceal; on the contrary we think that the better we are known the better we shall be appreciated and the more men will want to follow the example we have set."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

ANOTHER RACING CABLE.

The "Dean Swift" anecdote reminds a "Pall Mall Gazette" reader of an incident in which he took an active part in New Zealand.

Most of these racing cable blunders arise from the fact that the name of the race is rarely given, it being left to the transcriber to look up the fixture in his "Turf Guide."

The three names cabled were "McHeath, Highland Chief, Chiselhurst." This was a caulker to the transcriber who never connected it with a race meeting. Cable rates were high in those days, and cable items could not be tossed light-heartedly into the wastepaper basket. Something had to be done, and this is the illuminating bit of intelligence New Zealand newspaper readers had at their breakfast table:—

McHeath, a celebrated Highland chief, has gone on a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie of the French at Chislehurst.

The topic much in the public mind at the time was the death of the Prince Imperial in South Africa, and the transcriber felt that some kind-hearted chieftain was conveying his sympathy in person.

SHORT AND SWEET.

A "Sydney Bulletin" man claims to have discovered the briefest correspondence on record, fixing up an engagement. His letter to her ran:—

May 1.

Dear Doll,
May one?
DICK.

Her reply to him was in the same frugal spirit:—

May 1.

Dear Dick,
One may.
DOLL.

The sub-editor recollects an even shorter correspondence. He wrote his girl:—

Dear Flo,
?
BILL.

She wrote:—

Dear Bill,
!
FLO.

A TREE CAT.

The neighbours were away on holiday, and of course had confided their kitten to our tender care, writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." Since that day I have determined never to house a cat possessing what I may term the arboreal habit. Directly it can steal out of the house it climbs a tree some fifty feet high, and then yowls piteously because it cannot get down again. I poke at it with clothes-props from upper windows, to the intense amusement of crowds, and the cat merely climbs higher and yowls more piteously. In vain are saucers of milk placed at the foot of the tree.

The cat will yowl its two hours before it decides to try to get down itself. And kindly people passing by come and ring and say; "Perhaps you are unaware that there is a cat in the tree in your garden. It will starve to death if it can't be brought down."

Now I tell all the kindly people that they are at liberty to climb after the cat, and I fear they go away to report my cruelty to the R.S.P.C.A.

MANNERS.

A farmer's daughter living in Perthshire (says the "Glasgow Mews") noticed that the new ploughman tackled his breakfast in the morning with the utmost heartiness, so increased his supply of porridge each day, and yet without having to give any leavings to the pigs. The man always cleaned up the lot.

At last, to test the capacity, she filled an immense bowl, sufficient to satisfy three ordinary men, and watched with bated breath and a sinking heart while he emptied it. That was the last straw, however for while he was slowly, very slowly leaving the kitchen, he asked, "Wha is it that dishes the parritch?" and on being informed said that he "thocht she made ower muckle." It was his good manners which had made him leave a "clean plate" thus causing the extra demand on the contents of the girnal.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The customer approached the market stall-holder. "I wan't six of the best tomatoes you have. Pick 'em carefully. They're for a prize at our show."

"Did you want that bouquet you got last week to win a prize at a flower show?" inquired the interested stall-holder.

"Aye, that was for a friend. He took first prize for cut flowers, and believe me he never stood me a drink for getting it for him. Some men is what I call dishonest."—"Manchester Guardian."

"ATROCIOUS WAGABONE."

In early days Richardson, the showman, loved to see his productions noticed in the Press, says Mr. McCarthy in "The New Witness."

An old Scotch golfer was asked to lay two to one on a match in which he was likely to be much the better. "Na, na my man," was his reply, "gowf isn' a game to be degraded, by the vice of gambling; like your horseracin,' your pigeon shootin,' an' the rest. It is to be played for the pure love o' the game. "Besides," he concluded, there's nae two ane aboot it—but I'll lay ye sax to fower."

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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